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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 8, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Marshal MacMahon, Ex-President of France, is now, at the age of 86, suffering from the first serious illness of a lifetime.

The Canadian Parliament has restored the curfew law. It will ring at 9 o'clock at night and then all boys under 17 caught in the streets will be locked up.

Bishop Potter, of New York, recently ordained four priests and twenty-four deacons. Two of the recruits came from the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches.

If the platform commits the President, says the Norfolk Landmark, to say anything whatever it commits him to the support of the repeal of the State Bank Tax. Where is the party agreement binding and where not? That is an interesting question. We believe in carrying out contracts with the country when they are made. If they are not right they should not be entered into.

The Wilmington Messenger says: The University this year graduates twenty-four members. The session has been prosperous. This school is second to none in the South to-day in the thoroughness and excellence of its teaching. We write with some information. The programme for the Commencement of 1893, is varied and interesting. President Winston has twice very kindly invited us to attend with assurance of most comfortable accommodations. It would be a very great satisfaction and pleasure to attend once more such a series of delightful entertainments and to enjoy such gracious hospitalities, but this may not be this year and may never be again.

William Townsend, the man who was arrested on a charge of having discharged a pistol in Downing street, but really on suspicion of intent to murder Prime Minister Gladstone, and subsequently charged with having sent to Gladstone a letter threatening to take Gladstone's life, was put on trial Thursday at the Old Bailey, London. The defence offered was that Townsend was insane. After hearing the evidence the jury found Townsend guilty of the crime charged against him, but was irresponsible for his actions. The judge thereupon ordered that he should be confined during her Majesty's pleasure, the usual order made when convicted persons are held to be irresponsible on the ground of insanity.

The college journals of North Carolina, says the N. C. Teacher, are unexcelled in handsome appearance and literary merit by those of any other State in the Union. Such excellent publications as The University Magazine, Wake Forest Student, Trinity Archive, Davidson Monthly, Guilford Collegian, and Elon Monthly are a credit and honor to any State or institution of learning. There is a manliness and dignity represented in the North Carolina college journals that seem to be wanting in some like publications in other States. It is a great pleasure to note that such nonsensical and meaningless items as "Does Billy like friend flapjacks?" which fill the "Local Column" of so many college publications, are disappearing from North Carolina college journalism.

The approaching marriage of Prince George and Princess May, of Teck, will cost the people of Britain a round sum outside of the large appropriation of money which Parliament will give them. It is stated that already many gifts are coming in, and hundreds of goldsmiths and silversmiths in the United Kingdom are kept busy at work on others. It is estimated that the value of gifts which will have been received by the wedding day will be at least $500,000, exclusive of those sent by foreign potentates and princes. The Chicago Herald fears that all this will have a very bad effect upon the New York 400, and at the very next marriage of one of their number many of them will go without food in order to ape English aristocracy by making handsome presents beyond their means.

Some time ago, says the Wilmington Star, a purchase was made of 12,000 acres of land in Burke county for the purpose of colonizing Waldenses, who have decided to leave their old homes in France. They are said to be a thrifty and industrious people, and will devote themselves principally to farming, grape and fruit growing, the very kind of immigrants we want in this country. An advance party of thirty-nine arrived a few days ago, fifteen men, six women and the balance children. Four of the men are stone-masons, three carpenters, the other eight farmers. Before their arrival houses had been erected for them by the company from which the land was purchased, so that each family had a home to enter on arrival. This might be called the experiment party, and if they like their new homes, and succeed in their venture, they will be followed later by about 2,000 more, making a very respectable colony and a valuable addition to the population of Burke county. In religion they are Calvanists.

Without entering into any discussion as to the causes of the output of gold, says the Washington Post, various theories for which have been advanced, may we not suggest that it is partisanly unfair to charge the trouble to the transfer of the control of the Government from one party to another, and inferentially to charge the responsibility to the party now in power? If we are rightfully informed the new administration found the money situation just where the outgoing administration left it, and it was in pretty bad shape. So far as conditions were due to the silver policy of the Government they were due to a policy which had been adopted more than two years before. The compromise act of 1890 was voted for by 39 Senators and 121 Representatives, all Republicans; and it was voted against by 26 Senators and 90 Representatives, all Democrats. If there is any party in the country which insists upon using silver instead of gold as a currency basis, it is the party that enacted this legislation, legislation which ex-Secretary Tracy within a week past has declared more obnoxious than even the Bland bill. But it cannot truthfully be said that either party is guilty of this insistence. The late administration struggled as best it could against the mischievous results of the Sherman purchase act and the present administration, in the absence of any remedial legislation, is engaged in the same struggle, not for silver as basis of our currency, but to stave off the evil consequences that would ensue from a suspension of gold payments.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

In the Presbyterian assembly the committee on the punishment of Dr. Briggs reported a resolution of suspension from the ministry which was adopted by the body. A notice of protest was given. Before making its report the committee applied to Dr. Briggs to know if he had any thing to say and he replied that he had not. ——A negro was lynched at Fort Madison, S. C., last week. ——The Victoria Cordage company, of Cincinnati, a member of the Cordage trust, has assigned. ——The State Department has been officially notified of the cessation of hostilities in Nicaragua. ——The cyclone that struck Rosedale, Miss., Wednesday killed two people. Several others were wounded and twenty-five houses were wrecked. ——Howard county, Ark., was swept by a terrific rain and wind storm last week causing loss of life and great damage to crops. ——The Diamond plate and glass works at Kokomo and Elwood, Ind., have closed throwing 1,400 men out of work. —— William Townsend, the man suspected of an attempt on the life of Gladstone, has been declared insane. ——The Plankinton bank, of Milwaukee, has closed its doors. ——The large lumber firm of Muthleisen & Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., has failed with liabilities of $150,000. ——D. N. Morgan, of Connecticut, the new Federal Treasurer, took possession of his office Thursday. At 12 o'clock the night before the counting of the money in the treasury began, and will continue for six weeks. ——The test of the coast defense vessel Monterey has been completed. The results were satisfactory in every way. —— The cotton crop in the Tashkend section of Asiatic Russia is said to be in splendid condition. The factories in one Polish town have bought 21,600,000 pounds of Tashkend cotton. ——Gentlemen who worked to gain a place for Dr. Sanderlin stated in Washington that he had declined a teller's place worth $2,500. ——Capt. W. P. Oldham has been advised to get more names to his petition and has ordered more petition blanks printed. ——William Plankton was made assignee of the Plankinton Bank. He gave a bond of $1,000,000.—— Fred T. Day president of the Plankinton bank, also made an assignment; his assignee gives a bond of $900,000. ——The closing exercises of the Salem Female college were held Thursday. The Twin City club gave a most handsome reception and german that night. ——The certificates for Richmond Terminal bonds deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co., have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Secretary Herbert has ordered the monitor Nantucket to Wilmington, for the use of the North Carolina Naval Reserves. It will take only a few days to get her ready. ——D. M. Gaddy, of Anson county, who graduated at Wake Forest Thursday, died Friday. ——The Governor has respited Tony Rogers, the wife murderer, for twenty-one days, to allow his counsel to produce additional evidence. ——A Russian corvette has been wrecked off the Corean coast and nine lives lost. ——A man wrote a letter to the mayor of Harrisburg, Pa., announcing his intention to throw himself in the river and giving his address in Chattanooga. ——In a short while there will be a general closing of the plate glass factories of the United States. ——Maximo Martinez, the Mexican who lived at San Ignacio and directed the party of revolutionists which sacked the town and murdered his neighbors, was sentenced in the United States court to three years in the penitentiary for violating neutrality laws. —— Brookes Storey, the express robber, who escaped from the Mississippi penitentiary at Jackson three times, and was recently captured at Americus, Ga., jumped from a car window on the fast Queen and Crescent train, near Vinces and eluded pursuit. He was manacled and in charge of Deputy Sheriff Montgomery. ——Warrior river is on its third rampage of the season and thousands of acres of the richest cotton and corn lands of Alabama are under water. ——A passenger train on the Northwestern division of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St Louis railroad was wrecked Friday near Newcomes station, twelve miles from Nashville. The rear coach, from Memphis, jumped the track and rolled down the embankment forty feet high. The train was behind and was running at a high rate of speed. There were only eleven passengers in the coach and they were all injured, several severely. ——It is again reported that the Louisville and Nashville railroad has secured control of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley road. It is generally believed that the purchase has been made. The purchase price is put at $20,000,000. President Smith of the Louisville and Nashville, is out of the city. It is generally thought he is completing the details of the purchase. ——Our Consul General sends the State Department an official statement of the cholera in Austro-Hungary. ——Heavy rainstorms were general throughout South Carolina last Thursday, causing many washouts. Near Ridgeway a train ran into a washout and was badly wrecked, the engineer and fireman being killed. ——The officers of the Chemical bank, of Chicago, and the Bank of Deposit of New York have interviewed Comptroller Eckels on the subject of their concerns resuming business. ——Dun & Co.'s trade review is by no means encouraging. It shows financial uncertainty and very tight money generally. Our exports of products continue smaller than last year. In the course of the next week $5,000,000 foreign loans fall due, which means heavy export of gold. ——Sheriff McArthur, of Forsyth county, attacked Editor Goslen, of the Winston Republican, on account of articles in the latter's paper reflecting on the sheriff. The editor was rather worsted in the battle, which occurred on the streets of Winston. ——Secretary Carlisle has ordered to be shipped to the New York sub-treasury gold from three other sub-treasuries. —— Capt. W. P. Oldham feels much encouraged over his prospects. ——Col. Z. T. Vinson has been appointed receiver of Norfolk and Western railroad. ——A bank at Paulding, Ohio, has closed its doors. ——The Cornell iron works in New York were damaged by fire the other night to the amount of $250,000. —— The New Orleans rice mills of Dan. Talmage's Sons & Co. have been burned. ——The Court of Impeachment find Judge Dubose, of Shelly county, Tenn., guilty of two of the charges made against him by the House of Representatives. ——The remains of three sons and one grandson of ex-President Davis were reinterred on the Davis lot at Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va., Friday. Mrs. Davis desires that the monument to her husband shall be erected in the grounds of the Richmond Soldiers' Home.

The Davis Ceremonies at Richmond.

The Associated Press accounts of the reinterment of Mr. Davis's remains under date of the 31st ult. say:

At 3:55 o'clock this morning the funeral train bearing the remains of ex-President Davis drew up at the depot in this city. Thousands of men, women and children, some of whom had waited for hours, greeted its arrival, besides the military escort composed of members of Lee and Picket Camps of Confederate veterans and the First Virginia infantry. The line of march was taken up with the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, who had gone to Danville with the Governor to meet the train, at the head of the procession, followed by the First regiment and the Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina veterans as escort.

The march from the station to the Capitol was very impressive. The wailing notes of the dead march on fife and drum and the slow steady, regular tramp of the veterans marching in fours behind the bier in the grey dawn between the ranks of spectators on either side of the street with bared heads, was exceedingly weird and solemn. Upon reaching the Capitol building the military opened ranks at present arms, while the veterans marched through with heads uncovered until the doors of the building were reached, when a halt was made and the casket was borne to the door of the Senate chamber in the rotunda of the building and placed in position under a guard of Lee Camp.

From day light till 9 o'clock hundreds of strangers and city people passed through the Capitol and viewed the casket, which was almost enveloped in floral tributes of various designs from the North as well as from the South. Between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock about 5,000 public school children passed by the bier, each one dropping flowers as a tribute of affection, until the huge mass had assumed proportions equal to several wagon loads.

The North Carolina delegation is very large. With Governor Carr and staff are Captain J. A. Ramsey, Capt. R. A. Best, Col. E. Everett, Col. Wharton J. Green, Col. A. D. Stark, Capt. Wm. Smith, Capt. S. A. Ashe, Col. J. S. Carr, Capt. N. A. Ramsey, Col. J. E. Brown, Col. J. M. Odell and Dr. Leath.

At 3:30 o'clock to-day the body was removed to the caisson, drawn by six white horses caparisoned in black, and the line of march was taken up for Hollywood. The houses along the line were almost without exception, decorated in black and white. National, State and Confederate flags, the latter predominating, were either floating to the breeze or worked in the funeral colors. The streets along the route, the yards and windows of dwellings were packed with people. Nothing of a tumultuous or noisy character marked the day or the progress of the cortege, while the scene was a most imposing one, and the whole city seemed to be in mourning.

The time set for the procession to move was 3 o'clock, but there was a short delay in starting. First came Gen. John B. Gordon, chief marshal, and his staff of some fifty prominent Confederate officers. Then the infantry under Col. Henry Jones headed the line, followed by the artillery with three batteries—the Howitzers, the Grimes of Portsmouth, and the Norforlk Light Artillery Blues, all under command of Maj. W. E. Simons. Four troops of cavalry followed, commanded by Col. W. E. Wickham. They were the Stuart Horse Guards, the Ashby Light Horse, the Henrico, Chesterfield, and Albemarle troops. These were followed immediately by the catafalque, behind which came carriages in which were seated Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Governor McKinney, Miss Winnie Davis and Mayor Ellyson and Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. These were followed by the honorary pall-bearers in carriages—Governors B. R. Tillman of S. C., Elias Carr of North Carolina, Frank Brown of Maryland, P. Turney of Tennessee, W. A. McCorkle of West Virginia, T. C. Jones of Alabama and Gen's J. A. Early, D. H. Maury, Wilborn H. Payne, McLaws, L. S. Baker, Stephen D. Lee, Harry Heth, Geo. H. Stuart, Maj. John W. Daniel, Senator W. C. Walthall of Mississippi, Moses Millheser, M. A. Allen, Hugh Blair, John R. Purcell, P. H. Winston, A. S. Buford, Col. John T. Wood, Dr. John B. McLean, Col. E. P. Reeves, E. T. Glasgow.

Other distinguished persons in carriages were Bishop H. H. Thompson, Rev. Drs. O. S. Barton, M. D. Hoge, W. W. Landrum, Col. F. R. Lubbech, Col. Fred Skinner, Barton Harrison, Col. W. H. Taylor, Judge B. W. Crump, Maj. B. W. Richardson, Col. Archer Anderson, Gen. D. A. Weisiger, W. T. Woody, Senator M. C. Butler, Lieut. George A. Smith, John Enders, Sr., Senator G. G. Vest and wife, Mrs. Gen. Geo. C. Pickett, Mrs. Gen. A. L. Long, Mrs. Pickens, Mrs. Wilder, Miss Emily Mason, Mr. Broadhead, Miss Minnie Hill, Mrs. G. F. Pender, Capt. W. G. Waller and wife, H. W. Davis, H. H. Clark, Col. Wm. Roy Mason, Col. Jno. W. A. Sanford, Col. Jno. Goode, Col. R. Snowden Andrews, Maj. S. M. Hill, Col. W. N. Lamb, Bob Brown, James Jones and McGinnis, (the last three were colored servants of Mr. Davis) members of the Jefferson Davis Monument association, officers of Hollywood, Oakwood and Hebrew Memorial associations. The only veteran organization from Georgia in the procession was the Confederate Survivor's association of Augusta, represented by Capt. Edge Eve, Capt. Cobb Legion, first vice President; Salem Dutcher, sergeant of the Seventh Virginia infantry, adjutant; Maj. R. E. Wilson, major of the second battalion North Carolina sharpshooters, Maj. C. A. Withers, adjutant general of Gen. John H. Morgan's Kentucky cavalry division and S. A. H. Thompson, corporal of the Twenty-eighth Georgia infantry. This organization had the colors along, the Cobb Legion battle flag. This rent and tattered ensign was carried in Richmond years ago at the unveiling of the Lee monument and gave to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston on the succeeding day the last salute he received from a battle flag. The Augusta association sent its adjutant to New Orleans to lay a wreath upon the bier of President Davis and to accompany the remains to Richmond, which was done, the other members meeting him here with the colors. Maj. Withers had the headquarter's flag of Gen. Morgan, stained with that officer's blood.

Then followed Brig. Gen. Brander and staff.

Brigades then came next as follows:

First brigade—Brig. Gen. Theo. S. Garnett, commanding and staff.

Second brigade—Maj. Gen. Macajah Woods, commanding, with staff.

Third brigade—Col. Thomas H. Carter, commanding with staff.

Calvary division—Gen. Fitz Lee commanding, and staff.

As was expected would be the case, flowers were strown along the route in front of the catafalque and the sight was indeed a beautiful one. Women and little children performed a large part of this feature of the parade. The bells of the city tolled, while the procession was in progress. A number of old Confederate battle flags were borne in the procession, while a number of carriages were filled with flowers.

Arriving at the grave, the military formed in the avenue on the right overlooking the bluff. The veterans assembled in the avenue to the left. The Ladies' Auxiliary camps occupied the sections east of the grave. The family of the deceased, the pall-bearers the escort of honor, the officers and officiating clergymen took places around the grave. The other organizations in the procession remained in their respective positions until the services were over.

As soon as everything was in readiness the Stonewall band, of Staunton, played a funeral dirge composed by Professor Jacob Rinehart.

Rev. Wm. Munford then read a selection of Scripture.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Landrum then read the hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," which was sung by the assemblage.

At the close of the hymn Dr. Hoge stepped forward and said, "Let us pray," and nearly every head in the vast assemblage was bowed.

Rev. Dr. O. S. Barten, of Norfolk, pronounced the benediction.

Immediately after the benediction the casket was lowered into the grave.

After the bugle signal, came taps, and the infantry fired a salute, which announced that the services were over.

The column then moved to Gettysburg hill where the annual memorial services of the Ladies' Hollywood association took place, which consisted of the decoration of the graves of 16,000 Confederate soldiers, after which prayer was offered and a hymn sung.

On arriving at Hollywood cemetery the distinguished guests, the Louisiana escort and staff and the Texas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia delegations, which came on with the funeral cortege, descended from their carriages and formed on the circle which contains the grave. This lies on a plateau which sweeps towards the James on one side and towards some gently rising ground on the other. To the left, as one faces the river, a little plain slopes exactly towards the woods through which the roads can be seen descending toward Richmond. Toward the right is a bold bluff. On this bluff the cavalry and artillery were drawn up, the view on that side resting on the long line of plumes and guidons of the former and the caissons and guns of the latter, the pieces being unlimbered ready for the funeral salute. The infantry were drawn up extending to the woods, between the inner circle of the dignitaries and the delegation of Confederate veterans who formed a third ring of large proportions. Nine out of ten of these organizations wore gray uniforms and light slouch hats. The South Carolina men carried palm branches and wore palmetto rosettes. The Maryland veterans had the queer but handsome black and yellow colors of Baltimore, which are taken from the armorial bearing of Lord Baltimore. Nearly every camp had a battle flag and fife and drum corps. The display of the veterans was undoubtedly much greater than that at the unveiling of the Lee monument and never since the war have so many Confederate soldiers been seen in one body in Richmond. They marched in fours headed by mounted officers and though swiftly and steadily assuming the places assigned them, seemed to come in endless succession. Except for the absence of muskets and swords, it was as if the Confederate armies were on a march once more.

As the veterans poured by the carriage in which Miss Winnie sat the fife and drum corps one after another softly played the dead march, but when the Maryland men came up their band gave "Nearer My God to Thee," and the daughter of the Confederacy burst into tears and hid her face in her handkerchief.

When the military movement was complete the coffin and open grave and family were surrounded by three solid walls of men. Outside this triple circle was a dense crowd of thousands upon thousands. There were fewer military present than there were at the Lee moument unveiling in 1890, but the number of veterans was much greater and the poular outpouring of to-day perhaps equalled that of three years ago. A conservative estimate is that 75,000 people were on the streets and in Hollywood cemetery.

Each pair of horses to the caisson had an artilleryman driver, and a cannoneer walked at the head of each horse, every man wearing a gray uniform, a helmet with a red plume and an artillery sabre. No canopy of any description covered the casket. It stood out in full view on top of the caisson with the sun shining brightly on the polished oak and glittering brass. Every now and then little girls would run out in front of the artillery horses and keeping ahead of them scatter the path of the caisson with white flowers. At other points on the route ladies dressed in mourning, did the same thing. Except for the wailing notes of the bands and the clatter of the horses hoofs and the steady tramp of the marching men not a sound was heard during the route. The profound respectful silence which has been so marked a feature of the progress from New Orleans, prevailed also in Richmond.

The grave was of unusual depth and size and in two vaults. It was carefully constructed of brick and lined at the head with a Confederate national flag, at the foot with the battle flag and on the sides with broad stripes of red and white, the Confederate colors. A broad and massive cover of polished oak for the lower vault lay by the side of the grave, and across it were stretched eight or ten lines of new webbing of red and white. Four carriages held the floral offerings. Everything of this kind which had been received from New Orleans to Richmond, though only a bunch of wild flowers, having been carefully preserved and carried out to the cemetery in carriages, to be laid on the grave.

When the religious exercises were over the infantry fired three vollies and the artillery the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns. Then the assemblage slowly dispersed, the military marching off not to the usual lively air in retiring from a funeral, but to the notes of the dead march.

Hurrah for North Carolina Boys.

Wilmington Messenger.

The Messenger is always happy in recording the achievements of meritorious North Carolinians of both sexes, at home and abroad. It takes a special interest in education, in all that concerns the intellectual activities and successes of North Carolina. It never fails to willingly record any achievement worthy of the name. It does not blow *much* over the selfish deeds of politicians of a particular stripe who never act except from a personal motive and who are paraded in the public prints not for a display of high moral heroism or a great speech, but for getting some one an office—which to many is the chief end of man and the sum of their Democracy—or making a successful raid upon the Treasury for an "appropriation—" very many of which are undeserving and should never be made.

We have good news from the North Carolina boys. Indulge us, gentle reader, (all readers are supposed to be "gentle" until you get on their political corns, run foul of their church notions or get in their way for office,) while we record some of the things done in the past and *now* by our boys.

In the fine class that was graduated on 28th at West Point—said to be smaller than usual by the N. Y. Tribune, but to make up defect in numbers by the brilliancy of intellects—two men stood equal according to the report in the Tribune. It printed the list with Cadet Charles W. Kutz, Pennsylvania, and George P. Howell, North Carolina, but farther on it says that "honors are about equal between Cadets Kutz and Howell for the head of the class." Good enough. The third honor man in the class is Robert P. Johnston, North Carolina. Remember that it is a very high grade to be graduated even sixth. The class started with over 100 and it has been winnowed until only about half stand the final examination and they are the foremost men in the class as first composed.

Cadet Howell is the third man from North Carolina to obtain the *first* honor. The others were—Alfred Mordecai, 1823; William H. Wright, Wilmington, 1838, and now George P. Howell, Goldsboro. 1893. In Wright's class Gen. Beauregard was second.

Charles P. Kingsbury, Oxford, took second place in the class of 1840. Gen. Paul O. Hebert, Louisiana, stood first. Gen. Grant's room-mate, William F. Disbrow, of New York, told us that there were no two opinions as to the decided superiority of the Oxford boy over the Louisianian, but Herbert was a graduate of a college, was of French extract, spoke French fluently, (the only language taught at West Point then), while his competitor had the great disadvantage of poor preparation, not having been to school but one year since he was twelve or thirteen. Gen. Sherman was in the class and took about sixth, we think.

But this is not all. In other institutions in the North the boys of our State are asserting themselves. A North Carolinian at Yale University is No. 1 this year. Other North Carolinians are receiving the highest honors at Harvard and John's Hopkin's Universities. This is indeed most cheering and augurs well for North Carolina.

Some years ago—since the war—Richard Pearson took No. 2 in a class of an hundred at Princeton University. The year before, Skinner Lassiter, of Oxford, easily took No. 1 in the same institution, and the year before that Theodoric Pryor, a Virginian, now living in New York. was graduated first in a class of over one hundred, there being no one near him. Another Oxford boy, Carey W. Grandy, afterwards Professor at the University of North Carolina, took No. 1 in the Virginia Military Institute, and up to the time of his record was higher than any other student ever reached at that famous school.

The chief cook of the Waldorf Hotel in New York gets a salary of $10,000 a year.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

To Every North Carolina Teacher and Friend of Education.

An event of great importance to the teachers of North Carolina, and to every school in the State, will be the tenth annual session of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, at Morehead City, June 20 to July 3, 1893. Many new features in the Assembly work introduced this session, will make the occasion of more value than ever.

Men and women of the highest reputation and success in our State, representing every department of education, will be present to meet you and give you their best thoughts and views in professional work.

The meeting will be one of unusual educational value, such as ambitious and progressive teachers cannot afford to lose. It will be a time to make most pleasant and valuable acquaintances, renew and strengthen old friendships, exchange professional experience with those who are working in lines like your own, and to get broader, deeper and more practical conceptions of popular education.

The results of such a delightful meeting of our teachers as has been planned for the coming session of the Assembly are certain to increase the interest of all our people in education; and to establish our schools on a more prosperous basis than ever before.

There will be full and free presentation and discussion of such methods of teaching as are adapted to the peculiar conditions of our educational systems, public and private.

Teachers cannot be too strongly urged to be present who desire to become more efficient in their work; to know why the most successful members of the profession succeed; to secure a good school position or a change of location for the fall term; to gain a new educational inspiration, or to recover from the fatigue of a school term by the unfailing influences of the refreshing sea-breeze and the exhilaration of an ocean bath.

One of the most valuable departments of the Assembly now is the Teachers' Bureau, which will assist teachers in securing good positions, and will supply competent teachers to any principal or school committee who may desire them. Mr. E. E. Britton has charge of the Bureau, and no charge is made for any assistance rendered. Applications should be sent at once.

The expenses of your trip will be exceedingly light—a two weeks visit to the Assembly, including round-trip railroad fare from the most distant portions of the State and first-class board at the famous Atlantic Hotel, need not cost over $25. The total average expense of attendance for the entire session, including railroad fare and board, will not exceed $18. The professional and social value of the meeting to a teacher will be many times greater than the slight expense of attendance.

The annual fees for the membership in the Teachers' Assembly are $2 for males and $1 for females. By special request of the Assembly the railroads will add the membership fee to the price of the ticket, and will furnish purchaser a coupon, for which, when presented to the Secretary at Morehead City, a "Certificate of Membership" will be supplied, which will entitle the holder to all special hotel rates, lectures, entertainments, and every other privilege of the Assembly session. Friends of education are permitted to attend the Assembly on same terms as teachers. When purchasing your teachers' tickets be sure your baggage is *checked through to Morehead City.*

The various railroads of the State have made, especially for the Assembly, a very liberal rate of about *one and a half cents a mile each way.* Tickets on sale from June 18 to 30, and are good to return any time until July 10, and permit stopping over on the return trip. The great Atlantic Hotel gives first-class accommodations to all who hold certificates of membership at a uniform rate of *only $1 per day.* The boatmen make reductions for sailing and fishing parties, so that these delights may be constantly participated in by all.

A cordial invitation is extended to teachers and friends of education of other States to visit the Assembly and enjoy with us the privileges of the session and the delights of the sojourn at our "Educational Capital by the Sea."

JOHN J. BLAIR, *President.*
EUGENE G. HARRELL, *Sec'y and Treas'y.*

Not the Right Word.

"No," said Bertha sadly, "'pain' doesn't express what I suffer at these times—it is simply *'anguish!'* I know I ought to consult a physician, but I dread it so! I can't bring myself to do it. Then, too, 'female diseases' always seemed so indelicate to me, I can't bear to have any one know or speak of mine."

"Yes, dear," answered Edith, "but don't you know you can be cured without going to a physician? Send to any druggist for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and take it, and I warrant you'll feel better in a very few days.

The *manufacturers warrant* the medicine, too. They *guarantee* it to do exactly what it claims, viz: to cure leucorrhea, painful irregularities, excessive flowing, prolapsus, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, and the innumerable other "female weaknesses." It so strengthens and builds up the uterine system, and nerves, that worn-out, run down wives and mothers feel rejuvenated after taking it, and they are saved the painful embarrassment and expense of a surgical examination and a tedious, tiresome treatment.

The Attitude of Congress Toward Silver.

Baltimore Sun.

It is a settled conviction of persons in a position to understand the monetary and financial position of the country that the Sherman silver act should be repealed at the earliest possible moment. This may be taken to be the opinion of every business man who looks facts in the face and is not swayed by impracticable theories. The national Democracy, which now has entire control of the government, is pledged by its platform to repeal. All that has occurred since the Chicago convention confirms the view that the Sherman act is not only futile for the purpose for which it was intended, but is positively injurious to business interests. It impairs confidence in our financial future and paralyzes enterprise. The flight of gold to Europe, the embarrassments of the Treasury and the general anxiety as to the future are its obvious results.

Yet the theorists hold on to their silver abstractions and threaten to obstruct repeal. Congressman Fitch, of New York, estimates, on the basis of a careful canvass, that the silver men will have in the next House of Representatives a majority of 35. This majority may be influenced, he thinks, by argument to alter its views, but at present it is disposed to insist upon the "recognition" of silver in some form or other. If it can be brought to repeal the Sherman act, it will wish to substitute for it something nearly as bad. Senator Vest, of Missouri, one of the most reasonable of the silver men, has recently outlined a plan of compromise. Some compromise will have to be made, he says, if any action at all is had, for the reason that the President would veto a free-coinage bill and Congress would refuse to pass an act simply repealing the Sherman act, without some provision for the coinage of silver. The measure most likely to win a majority in the House and Senate will, Mr. Vest thinks, be a bill for the free coinage of silver on a new ratio. The present legal ratio is 16 to 1. The market ratio is a little over 24 to 1. A ratio of 20 to 1 will, it is believed, enhance the value of silver to the point of parity at that ratio. The silver-mine owners will, of course, resist such a proposal, as will also the large number of persons who believe the market ratio in the next ten years will be 30 to 1.

The alternative proposal is to re-enact the Bland-Allison law, under which for so many years $5,000,000 of silver was coined each month. A third proposition is simply to coin the 5 000,000 tons of pig-silver purchased under the Sherman act. Something, it is conceded, must be done. The postponement of the Brussels Monetary Conference to November, at the instance of the foreign delegates, is accepted by the silver men as the proper thing under the circumstances. Should Congress meet, as has been intimated, in September, something may, perhaps, be done by November to give the European friends of bimetalism a basis to work upon. It is certain that Congress will be asked to take up the silver question very soon after it assembles.

How a Rose was Named.

Although many flowers owe their names to famous people, there is only one instance known when a man and a flower received a title at the same moment. When Niel, a brave French general was returning from the scene of his victories in the war between France and Austria, he received from a peasant, who wished to honor the hero, a basket of beautiful, yellow roses. One of the stems, which happened to have roots clinging to it, the general took to a florists in Paris, in whose care it remained until it became a thriving bush covered with blossoms. Niel then took the plant as a gift to the Empress Eugenia. She expressed a great admiration for the exquisite flowers, and, on learning that the rose was nameless, said significantly: "Then I shall name it. It shall be the Marechal Niel," and at the same moment she bestowed upon the astonished general the jeweled baton that betokened his promotion to the high office of Marshal of France.

The Sun Myths.

Youth's Companion.

It was in Bayard Taylor's day that the sum myth had its vogue. One night at a party Taylor was greatly bored by the persistent efforts of a guest to discuss sun myths. No matter what direction the conversation might take this person would ruthlessly drag it back again to his favorite topic.

At last the distressed poet raised a very interesting question in regard to the threadbare subject. "Did you ever think," he asked, "that the name Smith so common over all the world is derived from sun myth?" No one had ever dreamed of such a thing. Max Muller had overlooked the point completely.

"Quite possible, certainly most plausible," said Taylor, "Sun myth, Sumyth, Smyth, Smith, and some still spell the name with a y." The discussion was ended.

The Queen Pawned her Jewels.

Queen Isabella of Spain, pawned her jewels to raise money to fit out the expedition that discovered the new world. Her sacrifice was not greater than is made by many women of America, who deny themselves many things in order to have money to buy Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for their sick husbands or children. This "Discovery" is more important to them, than the one made in 1492. For all diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Throat, or Stomach, the "Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. A trial convinces, its continued use cures. It purifies the blood, invigorates the liver and strengthens and builds up the whole system. *Guaranteed* to benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it returned.

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Old Street
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

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Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

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BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

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Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

Martin House,
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JNO. M. MARTIN, OLD STREET.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

Chas. Glover,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

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Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

PLUMBING.
I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 9, 1893—tf

For Sale Cheap.
A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new and in the hands of the manufacturer. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice. For terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE.
5—18—93.

New Drinks this season at McDuffie's New Soda Fountain.

NEW PRAYER BOOKS
ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.
We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—22—tf

Banks's Stand Resuscitated
BY A. H. WATSON.
On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in
CONFECTIONS
AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
Green St., opposite Overbaugh House.
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E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
2—17, 93.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 8, 1893.

A FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

We have several times had occasion to refer to the proposition to lay a Federal income tax as a dangerous one in our Confederated system. An income tax in the abstract is, of course, the fairest of all taxes. It is apparent that the tax-payer's ability to pay is dependent upon his receiving wherewith to pay—that is to say, upon his having an income and upon the amount of his income. Other things being equal, it follows that all our revenues should be derived from income taxation. Other things, however, are not equal. For example, great landholders may find it convenient to let their lands go financially fallow for a period, waiting for the fruition of the "unearned increment." In such case, the temporary lapse of income occurs through their deliberate act, is intended to secure a future greater reward, and is a distinct loss to the community. And, again, going to the other extreme of the social scale, vagabondage is discouraged by the imposition of a poll tax.

Still, other things being equal, there is nothing comparable to an income tax for its absolute theoretical justice.

That being so, and it being conceded that our fathers, grandfathers, and great grandfathers—they who gloriously governed this country in its most democratic period from 1776 to 1861—were neither fools nor unpatriotic, we should expect to find them resorting to this system of taxation to supply the revenues of the Federal government. If, however, our knowledge of the history of the United States be not deficient, a Federal income tax was never heard of in America until 1864, when the Abolition War party of the North, in the prosecution of its invasion of the South, found it necessary to invigorate the sinews of war by a resort to every possible source of revenue, and therefore included an income tax in the internal revenue law of that year. This tax continued until abolished under the State Rights and Home Rule reaction which set in in Federal legislation upon the recovery of their antonomy by the Southern States.

We have several times endeavored to point out the reasons which restrained our Democratic ancestors from resorting to this most convenient form of taxation as applied to Federal purposes. In brief, it is because we are not a single republic, like Rome was, or like France is, nor a monarchy like England—where the theory is that there are millions of subjects and one sovereign, instead of millions of sovereigns and one subject (the Federal government), as with us—but a Confederated Republic, the essence of whose life is the antonomy of its parts. The democratic theory has been that this autonomy would be endangered if the Federal government were entrusted with authority to stretch out its arm across the State border and enter upon the inquisitorial processes necessary to the enforcement of an income tax. Therefore the democratic practice has been to resort to the theoretically inferior method of tariff taxation for Federal purposes rather than endanger the sacred privilege of Home Rule which the Fathers made coterminous with the State's boundaries.

It was for this reason that the statesmen who drafted the Chicago platform did not include in its demands a Federal income tax. And it cannot be said that the omission was an oversight, for the subject was at that very time a "burning question" in the Third Party discussions of the day.

These things seem very plain to us, and we do not suppose any one will seriously dispute the accuracy of what we have stated as facts.

If, however, the Republican party has brought about such a state of affairs in the unequal distribution of wealth through the tariff that a heroic remedy is necessary, and the Democratic party shall conclude that the crisis requires a repetition of the dangerous experiment of the Republican Centralists of 1864, then, by all means, let the remedy be heroically administered. Exclude the smaller incomes entirely, so that those who have been excluded from the benefits of the protective tariff may also be excluded from its retributory burdens. Let incomes from $5,000 to $10,000 be taxed 10 per cent, those from $10,000 to $20,000, 15 per cent, those from $20,000 to $30,000, 20 per cent, those over $50,000, 30 per cent, and so on. To incomes under $5,000 a proper scale could be applied.

That is the kind of Federal income taxation the OBSERVER advocates, if the Democratic party shall at last decide that the evils of past Republican legislation compel us to take this risk to our liberties But the risk once taken, let those who have forced us to take it pay us commensurately, if not dearly, for doing so.

Governor Carr has received the following letter from J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, president of the Davis Monument association:

"I desire to express to you and, through you, to the good people of Raleigh our grateful appreciation of the demonstrations of love and affection which were everywhere so manifest last Tuesday when the funeral train bearing the remains of Jefferson Davis reached your State. These manifestations of love for the memory of their honorable father were especially grateful to his daughters, Miss Winnie Davis, and Mrs. J. A. Hayes, and both in their names and for myself I beg leave to assure you how much we appreciate the delicate consideration which was shown us on the occasion of that ever memorable visit. Nothing could have been more beautiful than the tokens of affection which were so heartily and so universally manifested by the people of your city and State."

Mr. Cleveland has upset the predictions of the politicians by appointing Charles W. Dayton Postmaster of New York City. Mr. Dayton is a Tammany Hall man.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie, are expected to live in Richmond.

* * *

The New York World has had crop forecasts made of the coming harvest of all the leading grain producing countries. The indications are that Europe will have to call for a very large portion of the American surplus. The wheat acreage in England was much reduced this year and on that the yield will be poor. In France it will be worse, as the shortage in wheat there is estimated at 95,000,000 bushels. Spain reports magnificent crop prospects with every indication of plenty and to spare. The rains came too late to save the Italian crops, but an average crop will be made in some sections. All throughout Austria, Hungary, Germany, Belgium and the Danubian provinces there are complaints of a want of rain. The outlook in Russia is better than it has been for some years. The harvest in India will be very late with the prospect of fair crops. Cold and continuous rains have done much to injure the crops of Egypt.

* * *

The natives of the Old North State, says the Atlanta Journal, now resident in this city have formed themselves into an organization to be known as "The North Carolina Society of Atlanta." Though only two days old, the new society was creditably represented in the Davis funeral procession, Monday, thereby making what is so essential to success - a good beginning.

In taking this step the North Carolinians are to be commended. Many of Atlanta's foremost men are proud to lay claim to the title of "Tar Heel," and in the busy ranks of her busy workers there are scores of sons of the honored old state who daily do her honor. The North Carolinians are a credit not only to the state of their nativity but to the city of their adoption.

The new society will be a notable addition to the list of state organizations in Atlanta, which, it is safe to say, will continue to lengthen. We now have a Virginia society, a South Carolina society, and a North Corolina society. Why not a Tennessee society? There are hundreds of Tennesseeans in Atlanta, and many of them in the highest walks of life, too. they would easily form a strong organization.

The sons of North Carolina have much cause for pride in their native state, which was the first to make a declaration of independence, and in banding together to perpetuate that commendable pride, they are only the more loyal to their new-found Georgia home.

The Financial Outlook.

New York Herald.]

During the past twelve months about forty-five million dollars of new paper notes have been issued to pay for silver bought under the Sherman law.

According to the theories of the silver maniacs there should be so much more money in circulation, but, as a matter of fact, the Treasury statement just issued shows that the amount in circulation is twenty-four millions less than a year ago.

The compulsory purchase of silver was to make money plentiful; but money is scarce. It was to produce a low rate of interest and make things pleasant for debtors; but rates are almost unprecedentedly high and borrowers find it difficult to obtain accommodation on any terms. It was to advance silver to a parity with gold on its old ratio; but the white metal has fallen to the lowest figures known to history. It was to give the farmer and planter higher prices for their wheat and cotton; but these products have touched the lowest prices recorded since before the war. It was to bring a boom in business; but here is the country strangling in the throes of a slow panic.

In the light of current events it would seem impossible that the people of the West and South can longer cling to the delusion that more "dollars" of any kind necessarily means easier money and better times. "Facts speak louder than words," and surely the facts that have followed the enactment of the Sherman law speak louder than the words of misguided and selfish leaders, most of whom are personally interested in the silver mining industry. Of the twenty national banks that have suspended since January 1 all but two are in the West and South. The two exceptions are the bank at Elmira and the Bank of Deposit, of this city, both small concerns, their aggregate capital being only half a million dollars. The Bank of Deposit got into trouble through that enterprising citizen of Chicago, Mr. Zimri Dwiggins, and was in one sense a Western institution.

Of the other eighteen delinquent banks none was located further north than Nashville nor further east than Indianapolis. The continued failures among merchants and manufactures throughout the Western and Southern sections of the country tell the same story of stringency and depression. The whole country of course is suffering from the same causes, but the people of the North and East were generally imbued with sounder ideas of finance, and foreseeing the trouble tried to adjust their affairs to meet it. The events that are now occurring were predicted by the Herald last winter as inevitable if Congress refused to repeal the Sherman law. It was certain as night must follow day that the continued compulsory issue of paper money to pay for silver must produce the unfortunate results under which the country is struggling. The stringency is keenest in those sections whose people shut their ears to argument, and they are now doubtless convinced by the stern logic of events.

It is not contended that our insane silver policy is the cause of all the troubles that are being recorded. Men will fail in business even under the best possible currency laws—as the result of misfortunes, of unwise management, of speculation, and, we regret to say, too often as the result of fraudulent conduct: But the continued issue of notes in payment for silver under the Sherman law is the cause of the present universal embarrassment and widespread ruin. It has directly produced the distrust of our currency which lies at the base of the contraction of credits and consequent stringency, for in every dollar's worth of business done in this country there is involved only about five cents of actual cash and ninety-five cents of credit. By creating this distrust the Sherman law has prevented Europe from investing in our securities, and has impelled foreign creditors to call home their funds. Hence the steady outflow of gold which has intensified our difficulties and drawn down the Treasury's holdings until they stand to-day ten millions below the limit of one hundred millions, which, until recently, was regarded as a necessary reserve against the outstanding "greenbacks."

The suggestion now being discussed that Secretary Carlisle should issue an increased amount of "greenbacks," to be given to banks in exchange for gold, is not worthy of serious consideration. If such an issue could be lawfully made it would be disastrous in its effects, for it would intensify the prevailing distrust as to the stability of the currency, would cause foreigners to immediately realize upon the hundreds of millions they still have invested here and pull every gold dollar out of the country. If we can only obtain reasonable assurance that the Sherman law will be repealed as soon as Congress meets the country will pull through the crisis without serious disaster. Exports of cereals are now increasing, and the season is at hand when under normal conditions gold always flows to us from abroad. Moreover, the liquidation in securities has been enormous and many of them are so low that they would certainly tempt foreign investors if only the stability of our currency were assured. Even in the failures that are occurring there is some encouragement to be found in the fact that most of them are due to dishonesty, to overextension or to reckless speculation in stocks, products or lands. It is a fair inference that the business interests of the country in general are withstanding the stress and are on a conservative and sound basis.

Commencement of Salem Female Academy.

Correspondence of the Observer.

SALEM, N. C., May 29, 1893.

The Ninety-first Annual Commencement of Salem Female Academy, established in the early part of this century, has been an event of greatest interest to an immense circle of patrons and friends. Beginning on Friday evening with a vocal concert, the exercises continued on Saturday evening with an elocution entertainment; on Sunday at 11 A. M. the Baccalaureate Sermon by Dr. McClure, of the Wilmington Presbyterian Church; on Monday evening was the Senior's First Evening; on Tuesday evening the Senior's Second Evening; the Art Exhibit; the class Reunions of '85 and '88; the Alumnae Meeting on Wednesday morning; the Grand Concert Wednesday night, and finally Commencement itself on Thursday morning at 9 A. M.

Together with the disastrous fire of the preceding week, and the appearance of John Robinson's circus, there is no doubt that the past two weeks will long be held in remembrance. The great number of visitors, from over 20 States, their high toned manner and general wealth, their great love for and faith in the "Home" school, from which so many of them have gone out to become honorable, shining lights in their own home, have contrasted strongly with the gloom of property destroyed by the hundreds of thousands of dollar's worth, and thousands of people out of work. Happy daughters have welcomed proud and fond parents, and the brightness of youth and beauty have combind to give a week's respite at least from trouble beyond mortal power to escape from.

A feature of all the exercises was the good order maintained. The audience were typical of what we can justly call "the manners of the South." The applause, generously accorded, was dignified, yet warm, and not a sign was given of even the slightest disrepect in the beloved God's house which was in use for commencement.

The general results are of a very gratifying nature to the lover of the higher education of young women, and as our noble State University is constantly raising its standard for the benefit of young men, so Salem Female Academy keeps pace with it for the other sex.

In music the academy have long held a leading position among schools for women, and, at this time, probably has no successful rival outside of the conservatories. The work of the pupils this year is of marked excellence, and reflects great credit on the large faculty of its musical department.

In all the other departments the exhibited work shows strong advances. The commercial department especially, in its banking and book-keeping sections, is noted for the work done, and the fact that its graduates are fitted to hold positions of trust in banks and mercantile houses is cause for congratulation among those friends of Southern women who desire to see opened for them larger avenues for independent, high-grade usefullness in business life.

The art department shows some especially fine crayon work—the portraits of Principals of the academy, from 1802 to date. Other fine displays are made in embroidery and fine needle work, also paintings in oil and drawings from life and from casts.

The cooking school is growing in popularity, and the menus prepared by the girls would shame a Vanderbilt $10,000 chef in dainties and toothsomeness.

The elocution department has made great strides this year. Judging from the melodious voices of the reciters on Saturday evening the "nasal twang so contemptuously used by our English cousins against American women can never be justly applied to the academy's graduates.

These results are all due, of course, to painstaking, accomplished instructors, yet behind these stands the inflexible rule of the founder of the school, thoroughness at the expense of display, and the careful, self-denying, progressive spirit of Principal Clewell and his wife. They labor as few do who have such a charge in their hands.

Withal Salem Female Academy shades anew her undiminished lustre upon the educational field in the old North State and her graduates from other states will carry the renown of both into far distant homes, where the influence of both will cease only with death.

COMMENCEMENT, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 9 A. M.

Overture. Mansaniello. Amber.
Salem Orchestra. W. J. Peterson, Director.
Scripture, by the Rev. James E. Hall.
Prayer.
Solo. Seena and Prayer. Weber.
Miss Antoinette C. Tracy, with Orchestral Accompaniment.
Oration. Hon. G. W. Shell, of South Carolina.
Manuetto. Sinfonie, Op. 9. Gyrometz.
Salem Orchestra.
Report of J. H. Clewell, Principal.
Presentation of Diplomas. By. Rt. Rev. Edward Rondthaler, D. D.
Class Song.
Tannhauser March. Wagner.
Salem Orchestra.
Benediction.

$35,000 Worth of Truck

Newbern Journal.

The steamer Newbern took out yesterday 3,528 packages of truck—3,203 of potatoes, 305 of beans, 19 of cabbage and 1 of squash.

The steamer Neuse took out about 1,700 packages of beans, 600 of cabbages, and 2,100 of potatoes—a total of about 4,400 packages.

The A. & N. C. R. R. took out forty car loads of truck—in the neighborhood of 10,000 packages.

They were taken by two special truck trains in addition to the regular freight train—at least as many more are expected to-day as several thousand barrels more of potatoes were brought in before night ready for sending off to-day.

These shipments will give at a low estimate—thirty-five thousand dollars returns to the growers.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1893.

President Cleveland enjoyed his fishing trip immensely and returned to the hard work which still lies before him in tip-top condition. He presided over a special cabinet meeting to-day, which was called to consider ways and means for replenishing the gold reserve fund, which has been encroached on to a greater extent than ever before, in order to meet the demand for gold for export. No danger is apprehended for the present, and it was to discuss plans for the future that the cabinet meeting was held.

It is claimed by some, but not by Treasury officials, that under the act of March 17, 1862, which good lawyers who have made a careful examination say has never been repealed, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue legal tender notes for the purchase of gold "at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interests." Secretary Carlisle thinks he would have no difficulty in getting all the gold needed in exchange for legal tender notes if it were legal to issue them; but no final decision in the matter is likely to be made until the gold reserve in the Treasury shall have been reduced to what Secretary Carlisle considers a dangerously low amount, and that may never occur.

Having sent a trastworthy agent to Hawaii to learn the sentiment of the Hawaiians, President Cleveland now proposes to ascertain the sentiment of our own people towards Hawaii, before fully making up his own mind, by making public all of the reports made by Commissioner and Minister Blount. These reports will be published as soon as they are completed, which will probably be in a few weeks.

The one question that is everywhere discussed is that of pensions, which seems to grow in importance. As might be expected there is any quantity of fool talk on the subject, and it is the exception to find a republican who will calmly discuss the matter; they seem to think that the argument is entirely closed when they charge the administration with being antagonistic to the Union veterans. A striking exception is General H. V. Boynton, whose radical republicanism is widely known, and who earned his title by bravery on the field of battle. He handles the pension question without gloves, and among other striking truths say: "While, in its essence, the pension question is nonpartisan, it is such an easy one to conjure with against the democrats that the moment any one of this party undertakes to correct the abuses which every fair man sees and admits, a general hue and cry is raised at once that the democrats are at last wreaking their spite and their vengeance on the old soldiers.

No one stops to think that a very large proportion of the old soldiers who went to war in 1861, when the question of pensions was not in the remotest thought of by any of them, were democrats. Even democrats themselves forget to make answer that a great company of the leading captains of the Union hosts—Grant, Sherman, Buell, Rosecrans Thomas, McClellan, Logan, Butler, Franklin, Sickles, Slocum—an unending column of such men and their followers—were democrats, the reputation and honor of the G. A. R. are now at stake in this matter. By the action of its highest officers it has been committed to the remarkable proposition that grand army posts shall not openly discuss and uphold pension reform. It is idle to make answer to this charge by pleading technicalities. The G. A. R. now owes it to itself to support a searching examination of the pension rolls, and when the country is satisfied that the roll is a worthy one, and not until then, will the feeling pass away that pension expenditure is in considerable part an unjust burden.

Comptroller of currency Eckels is determined that no national bank director shall plead ignorance of the law as an excuse for having neglected his duty. He has had a circular prepared, a copy of which will be forwarded to each director of every new national bank, containng the laws defining the duties and obligations of bank directors, and the penalties prescribed for neglect of duty. He says he wishes to impress upon the minds of bank directors that they are liable under the law for the fulfillment of their duty to stockholders and depositors.

According to reports received at the Treasury the Chinese are making use of the "underground railroad" to come from Canada to the United States, in considerable numbers. Several Vermonters have been arrested for running one of these lines.

Those near to President Cleveland and his cabinet say that they are now confident that Congress will repeal the Sherman Silver law very soon after it meets. The doubt has been as to the Senate, but it is now claimed that it has been removed by assurances from Senators.

A Memorable Prayer.

Wilmington Messenger.

The prayer of Rev. Dr. Moses J. Hoge, of Richmond, at the grave of President Davis, was peculiarly apposite, impressive and tasteful. It was in striking contrast to the bombast and infelicities of Rev. Dr. Milburn's prayer at the Chicago Show. We would like to copy all of the prayer of Dr. Hoge for it is memorable. It was reverent, full of the Gospel of Peace and Reconciliation, but there was no betrayal of conscience, no confession of sorrow and repentance over sins committed by the brave Men of the Confederacy who dared to fight for what they held to be sacred and righteous and dear to their heart of hearts. Hear the venerable Presbyterian divine in the presence of the vast assembly who stood with uncovered and bended heads—as he offers up to the Almighty God, most high, most holy, most merciful his supplication and prayer—hear this devout and aged servant of Jehovah saying:

"By Thy help, Lord God of truth and justice, we will be faithful to our trust! We will perpetuate the story of all who, by disinterested service and heroic sacrifice, struggling to maintain the empire of principle in the world, and who, with honor stainless and conscience inviolate, fulfilled their task. Now numbered among the immortal dead, they still live enshrined in the souls of those who love them all the more for what they suffered and who cherish their memories with undying devotion."

Then hear him lifting his heart filled gratitude and adoring love to the King of kings as he refers to the noble dead and husbandless wife and the devoted daughters:

"Accept our thanks, gracious Father, that we have accomplished the sacred office of giving to our beloved and honored chief his appropriate resting place among those who shared with him the joys of victory and the sadness of defeat and who followed the banner, now forever furled, with a fortitude which no reverse could shake and which no disaster could daunt.

Here, on this imperial hill, we have laid him down beside the river whose waters sing their perpetual requiem, and amid the flowers which speak of the resurrection of the just and of the land where death never withers affections, which bloom in beauty and fragrance evermore.

We look up from the open grave to the open heavens, where Thou dost live and reign, and where all who have died in the true faith do live and reign with Thee in glory everlasting.

In this, the hour of their freshly-awakened sorrow, O Father, most tender and loving, in the plentitude of Thy compassion remember and comfort thine handmaiden and all dear to her. Thou husband of the widow and father of the fatherless, be Thou their strength, their song, and their salvation."

The Cape Fear.

Cor. Wilmington Messenger.]

The Cape Fear river, on the east bank of which Wilmington is situated, is peculiarly a North Carolina river and is remarkable by reason of many distinguishing characteristics. No river in the State possesses so many distinctive geographical features.

Many of the most talented sons of North Carolina leave their native State and make for themselves a reputation and bring honor to the State of their adoption, but there are also many who, content to remain on their native heath, by noble lives and lofty purposes attain distinction and add lustre to the fame of the "Old North State." So with Carolina's rivers. Many of them leave her borders to find their way to the boundless ocean and in so doing prove themselves of great value to other states, but the Cape Fear, rising among the hills of Rockingham and Guilford counties, gathering volume from its tributaries—and, as though jealously guarding its honor, receiving not a drop of water from beyond our state line—flows in a southwest course and sweeps majestically into the Atlantic, as if proud of the distinction of being the only river in the State, and the only one between the Hudson and the Savannah, which meets and mingles directly with the waters of the ocean. Those east of it flow into the Sounds and those west of it leave the State in their passage to the sea.

The Cape Fear river is formed by the union of the Haw and Deep rivers in Chatham county, and received its name from the Cape at its mouth which in the days of its discovery—as in the present time—was a point of dread to the storm tossed mariner. It is the largest and most important river in the State, and is navigable to Fayetteville, a distance of 120 miles. The aggregate length of this river with its tributaries is about 500 miles, and its area of drainage not less than 9,000 square miles. The first settlement was made on its banks in 1659 or 1660 and abandoned in 1663. In 1665 Sir John Yeamans, with several hundred colonists, made the second settlement at a point about eight miles below Wilmington. About 1725 a colony, disgusted with the "Blue Laws" of Massachusetts, explored the river and settles at Brunswick, 16 miles below Wilmington, which became a thrifty town, but the harbor being exposed and unsafe further explorations were made, and a town was laid off on the present site of Wilmington which was called New Liverpool. In 1732 the name was changed to Newton, and in 1739, through the influence of Gabriel Johnston, Colonial Governor, it was again changed to Wilmington in compliment to Spence Compton, Baron Wilmington, an influential friend of the Governor.

In these early settlements on the Cape Fear were enacted stirring scenes in Colonial times. It was here that the first open armed resistance was offered to the Stamp Act, under the leadership of Ashe and Waddell—names immortalized by their valor in those times—and this occurred ten years before the declaration of independence and eight years before the "Boston Tea Party," as a like resistence in the Boston harbor has been humorously termed. Some remains of the old town of Brunswick where this took place are still to be seen, a melancholy reminder of what was once the seat of culture, refinement and hospitality.

Immediately north of Brunswick are the celebrated plantations "Orton" and "Kendall" always regarded as the most valuable in this portion of the State, and noted for the fine quality of rice they produce. It is a remarkable fact that the lower waters of the Cape Fear is the only place in the State where tide water rice can be successfully cultivated, because here alone can the growing crop be flooded with the waters of a full fresh water river in combination with the flow of the tide of the sea.

Until 1761 there was but one entrance to the river. In September of that year a violent storm forced open a passage from the river to the ocean between Federal Point and Zeke's Island, about three-fourths of a mile wide, and which was called New Inlet. This caused the formation of shoals in the channel of the river and threatened to close the harbor of Wilmington to large vessels. Within the last few years the United States Government has closed that opening at an expense of more than a million dollars, by building a dam of rocks which have become so knit together by grass and shells that it is impregnable. By this means and by dredging, the river has been gradually deepened until vessels drawing twenty feet of water can easily enter our harbor, and Wilmington is the equal of any other Southern port.

During the late civil war the Cape Fear river was the scene of memorable events, among them the bombardment of Fort Fisher which was most terrific and prolonged, and was remarkable for the loss of 800 men by the attacking forces, while the Confederates lost only 250.

Wilmington and Fayetteville were in olden times kept alive by this river and owe their existence to it. There are numerous manufacturing interests along its banks, and as ceaselessly as the ebb and flow of its tide, vessels come and go on its bosom, bearing to us imports from other cities and lands, and from us the commerce peculiar to our own country. In the history of our State it stands out in bold relief. To it the State owes much; from it she receives much. Let us hope that in the future it may play as important a part as in the past, and make for itself as honorable a record, and may the "City by the Sea" through it become enlarged and strengthened in all its commercial relations and always appreciate the honor of being situated on the only North Carolina river in every sense of the word.

Satisfactory Trial of the War Ship New York.

The official trial of the New York took place at sea on May 22, over a 40 knot course, off the coast of Massachusetts, and the new cruiser has come up to expectations, showing an average speed of more than twenty-one knots per hour for four hours, although she had been designed to make only twenty knots.

The revolutions of the engines averaged 135, boiler pressure 168 pounds, and the average speed for the four hours was given approximately by admiral Belknap, the head of the trial board, as 21 1-10 knots, with a possibility of slight correction for tidal influences. This fine performance was especially satisfactory to the builders of the New York, the Messrs. Cramp, as they had thereby earned a premium of $200,000, their contract with the government having stipulated that they should receive $50,000 for each quarter knot of speed attained in excess of twenty knots per hour.

The contract for the New York was assigned August 28, 1890, her cost to be $2,985,000, and her keel was laid Sept. 30 following. From her plans, she was described by Secretary Tracy as a splindid example of an all-round war ship, having an unusual combination of great offensive and defensive powers with extraordinary coal endurance and a high rate of speed. She is of 8,150 tons displacement, 380 feet 6 inches long on the water line, 64 feet 10 inches broad, and her mean draught is 23 feet 2 inches.

She has twin screw vertical triple-expansion engines, designed to furnish 16,500 maximum horse power, and a report of the trial shows this was exceeded, the figures as given being over 17,000 horse power. She has a coal capacity of 1,500 tons, with which she can steam 13,000 miles at a ten knot rate without recoaling. She has four complete decks, including the flying deck or bridge that carries the boats, and her protective deck of steel is 6 inches thick on its sloping side portions, which extend 4½ feet below the water line. Coal may be also so stowed on the armor-deck as to afford further protection.

The main battery of the New York consist of six 8-inch and twelve rapid-fire 4-inch guns; her secondary battery of eight 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns and four Gatlings. What particularly struck the British Vice Admiral Hopkins in inspecting the ship was the excellent protection given to the guns, which is far superior to anything on the Blake. The barbettes of four of the 8-inch guns have a thickness of ten inches, and the conical revolving shields on the same guns are seven inches thick. The sloping armor beneath the barbettes between the upper and the gun deck is five inches thick, as are also the ammunition tubes. The four broadside 8-inch guns have a protection of two inches. The 4 inch guns are mounted in sponsons four inches thick, with protective shields covering the ports. Even the 6-pounders have two-inch protection. Her freeboard to the upper deck is about twenty feet, and her 8-inch guns are twenty-five feet above the water line, so that they get an effective fire in all conditions of the sea. There are six above-water torpedo tubes, one at the bow, one at the stern, and two on each broadside. She has no sail power, but carries two military masts with double fighting tops.

As seen at anchor just before her trial trip, the new cruiser is said to have looked like a steamship of strong rather than graceful lines, her breadth giving an impression of power, which was intensified as the development of her great speed was exhibited. She was rough looking, not yet having had her finishing touches, but in her thorough efficiency and evident adaption for the uses for which she has been built, she commanded the unqualified admiration of the large group of able officers which had been brought together to pass judgment upon her.

Some Points on the Silver Question.

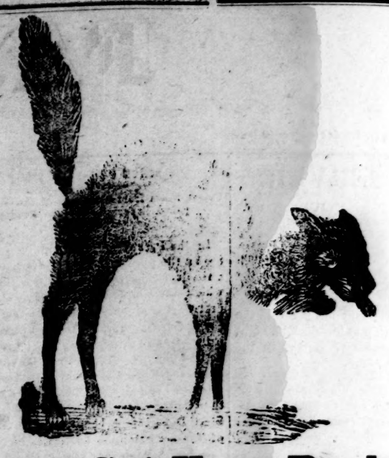
Hon. John De Witt Warner, in Harper's Weekly.

It is said that the stock of gold in the world is too small for the multiplying uses of currency. This is unquestionably true; and it is also true that all the gold and all the silver, coined and bullion, are but an insignificant figure in the world's currency. But how will the abstention of our government from forced currency of silver remove from circulation a single dollar's worth of real currency? There never was a legitimate metal circulation that was not current before law had recognized it, and the most characteristic development of modern finance is the multiplication of devices by which, the amount and quality of the product being guaranteed, one article after another is made a part of the current funds of Christendom. Destroy a hundred bales of cotton, a thousand bushels of wheat, a ton of silver, a hundred-weight of gold, the repute of a business man, or the confidence of a community—the last item being by far the most important—and you have contracted the currency. Make any law you please, and you will not have increased it an iota. Shake public confidence by arbitrarily meddling with any important factor, and you increase, beyond the resources of the earth to meet it, the demand for gold that is everywhere always current.

It is said that we need more currency *per capita*. No one has ever pointed out even how to guess at how much we should have *per capita*; but business men are agreed that the greater the facility with which property can be so handled as to enable it to be used without sacrifice, or pledged without delay and risk, the better it is for every one. Our uniform experience, verified during the last few weeks, has been that as we approach a silver basis, gold will be hoarded, and pass out of circulation. It is a much smaller proportion of our effective currency than is actually supposed; yet if we consider this point alone, it would be many years before silver could be coined to take its place.

But there is a more conclusive answer. If we need more currency why do we not let the country have it in the natural way? The principle at stake involves more than the repeal of the Sherman act. "Money" and "legal-tender" questions are but parts of a larger one—that of currency; and not merely in principle, but in practice and legislations alike, the question of our paper-note circulation is so intertwined with that of coinage that treatment of the one forces consideration of the other. The principle on which the Sherman law will be repealed is not that it is not politic to have so much silver in circulation, but that it is not the government's business to force anything into circulation. The broad ground on which it rests is that the government should go out of business other than its own. It cannot consistently take its hand off the coin currency and still assert its duty arbitrarily to limit the paper currency. Freely coining the gold of its citizens (and their silver as well, if they wish it coined), it may and should take reasonable precautions to prevent counterfeit, and insure in each piece the required weight and fineness of metal. Freely permitting such expansion or contraction of paper currency as the business of the country may from time to time bring about, it may similarly insist upon such administrative functions—such custody of any special security, such control of the printing of the notes, such assays of the soundness and resources of the issuing banks, as shall reasonably guarantee their paper currency to continue instantly redeemable whenever desired. This done, there can rise no legitmate demand that the government supply currency. It will have facilitated the supply of all that the increasing ingenuity of our business men can safely base on the property of our citizens. The *per capita* conundrum will be answered, not merely by the facility thus given toward making effective as current capital gold and silver, banknotes and commercial paper, wheat in the elevator and cotton in the press, but, through commercial expedients yet undreamed of, by making commercially current more and more of the several classes of property in which men make investments. Progress will thus be made toward the goal, ever more nearly to be approached, but never to be reached, when the *per capita* circulation shall be the average total wealth of the American citizen. But this is the businness of commerce, not of legislation.

Will Congress act in the direction indicated? I believe, yes. Those who doubt it have less faith than have I in the fidelity of the Fifty-third Congress to the pledges of the National Convention that framed the commission held by the majority of its members, in the integrity and firmness of him whom we have placed in the Presidential chair, in the already overwhelming conviction of our people that commerce should be freed from government interference, and in their growing appreciation that no interfere with the money end of a transaction—especially after it has been carried out on one side—is tyranny as much more intolerable than to fine its citizens for choosing their markets, as it is more insinuating in its method, and more demoralyzing in its effect.



Don't Get Your Back Up

because we so often call your attention to PERFECTION FLOUR.

We do it for your own good as well as ours.
Its superior quality and low price reveals the secret of its wonderful popularity.
It is no exaggeration to say that *Perfection* is both the *best* and *cheapest* Flour sold.
All other Fancy and Heavy Groceries equally nice and low.
Free city delivery.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 4, 1893.

THEY USED **POND'S EXTRACT**

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of **PILES.**—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any **CATARRH** *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the **INFLAMMATION** *and stings from* **INSECT BITES.**—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in **OPHTHALMIA.** *I like it so much for* **SORE EYES.**—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, **SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS,** *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For **BRUISES** *and* **WOUNDS** *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, **HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES,** *and* **ALL PAIN.**—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control **HEMORRHAGES** *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for **NEURALGIA,** *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing **VARICOSE VEINS.**—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.
Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.
You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

3—16—93—tf

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

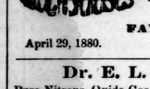
Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes—a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER,

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

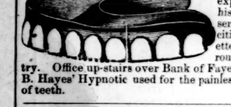
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.
We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I. McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99
THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000
THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated

Thos. Bennett Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S)

and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

☞ Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE,
Agent.

3—16—93 tf

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..................JUNE 8, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)...............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).............. 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. HATHAWAY & Co.
PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS Co.—Wanted.
CHAS. G. CAIN—Notice of Incorporation.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Fancy Groceries, &c.
CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y Co.—Change of Schedule—4th page.

The average yearly mortality for Fayetteville is 9 in every 1,000 of population.

You cannot exercise too much care in the cleanliness of your premises during the heated term. The liberal use of lime about the premises is healthful.

The OBSERVER had a call from a prominent gentleman last week who said that he thought Fayetteville one of the loveliest and decidedly the best located city in the State.

One of the Dispersed.

Mr. James McIver, who at one time was the drummer in the F. I. L. I. band, is now in Baltimore, Md., engaged with the Great Western band.

Mayor's Court.

Two negro employes of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., were tried before Mayor Cook for disturbing the peace Sunday night. Both were fined.

Died.

In this town, yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, Ruth Augusta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Sinclair, aged 13 months. The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Travel at Reduced Fare.

The C. F. & Y. V. R'w'y will sell round trip ticket to Greensboro on account of Commencement of Scotia Seminary (colored) at following rates: from Fayetteville $6.65, Wilmington $7.90, Sanford 5.50, Maxton $.35. Tickets on sale June 12th to 14th inclusive; final limit June 16th.

Change of Schedule.

On and after 5th inst. Freight Train to Bennettsville, S. C., will leave daily at 10:45 a. m.

To Wilmington, daily at 6:45 a. m.

To Greensboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a. m.

No Freight received or delivered after 6 p. m.

Miss Nimocks at Salem.

We received, too late for mention in last week's issue, a handsome engraved card of invitation to Salem Commencement from our young friend, Miss Addie Hermione Nimocks, daughter of Mr. R. M. Nimocks, Fayetteville's great cotton merchant. Miss Nimocks is one of the graduating class, and will be welcomed in Fayetteville society upon her debut here.

Bon Voyage! Alfred.

Mr. A. A. McKethan, Jr., one of "Uncle Sam's" tars, is in town on a short visit to the folks at home. He is now a full fledged "middy" having just graduated at Annapolis in the class of '93, numbering 40 and odd. When his leave of absence expires he will report for duty aboard the Philadelphia, of the Pacific Squadron of the U. S. Navy, for an extended cruise.

Sea Shore.

The Atlantic Hotel, Morehead City, N. C., under the management of B. L. Perry, is now open for the reception of guests. This is the largest and most popular sea side resort on the Atlantic Coast. The fishing and surf bathing unsurpassed. Fine orchestra the entire season. No flies, no mosquitoes, no malaria. Rates reduced to meet the requirements of the times.

Incendiarism.

An attempt was made to burn the residence of Mr. W. J. McDonald on the corner of Maxwell and Franklin streets last Thursday night. A person passing there about 9 o'clock discovered fire under the side of the house. A heap of combustible stuff was found saturated with oil, which was extinguished before any damage was done. Mr. McDonald was away from home at the time, his wife and two servants alone being in the house. The vile perpetrator has not yet been discovered.

The congregation of the First Baptist Church have called Rev. C. B. Williams, of Winton, Hertford county. Says the "Baptist:" He is a young man with a wife and no children. He is a native of Camden county, N. C., and in 1887 entered Wake Forest College, graduating in 1891 as valedictorian of his Class. He was ordained in 1890 and in 1891 became pastor of the Church at Winton. He is a close student, careful thinker, and prudent man. He has not yet signified his intention as to acceptance.

In Placid Waters.

Rev. Dr. Huske, the venerated Rector Emeritus of St. John's (P. E.) Parish, yesterday celebrated his 71st birthday. The benedictions of the community attend him!

Here is a man whose ability and learning fitted him for the highest places in his Church's gift, and whose services under God to his fellow men would have been recognized with a Bishopric if he had but spoken the word, who yet has chosen to follow the latin poet's injunction:

Vive sine invidia, mollesque inglorios annos
Exige, et amicitias tibi junge pares.

To the most refined natures such a career is the highest.

Meeting of Board of Aldermen.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen assembled June 5th, 1893, Mayor Cook in the chair.

Present—Alderman I. W. Clark, R. McMillan, W. F. Campbell, J. A. Pemberton, W. H. Powell, A. A. McKethan, B. R. Taylor, G. A. Burns, D. A. McMillan, A. B. Williams, J. A. King, C. B. McMillan and J. E. Garrett.

The Superintendent of the City Water Works Co. made a verbal statement in regard to the progress of the water improvements. On motion it was ordered that he be granted an extension of fifteen days in his contract, with a proviso if further time is needed it must be granted by the water committee.

On motion, it was ordered that the application of W. G. Clark for the erection of a new building on city property, be referred to the committee on streets.

Application was received for the office of City Tax Collector. A ballot being taken, resulted in a majority of votes cast for S. W. Tillinghast, who was declared duly elected city tax collector for the ensuing term.

On motion, it was ordered that the action on the application to retail spiritous liquors be postponed until next meeting.

On motion of J. E. Garrett, that the matter on bicycles be taken off the table. On motion of A. A. McKethan, that the motion of J. E. Garrett relating to bicycles be laid on the table, which was adopted.

Messrs. W. S. Cook, A. A. McKethan and W. F. Campbell were appointed a committee on funding debt.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Fayetteville do ordain:

Sec. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to roast peanuts upon the sidewalks of the city or streets of Fayetteville.

Sec. 2. That it be unlawful for any person to sell pea-nuts from any stand upon the streets or side-walks of the city until such person has a written permit from the owner, or occupant of the premises, in front of which said stand is located, and until he shall have paid to the tax collector as an annual license the sum of six dollars, or "fifty cents per month," and have a written receipt therefor.

This ordinance shall go into effect five days after this date, June 5th, 1893.

REPORT OF H. O. SEDBERRY, TREASURER.

1893,	
May 6. Received from W. H. Flowers, for livery and pedlers license,	$180 50
W. S. Cook, chm'n commissioners,	227 92
B. R. Taylor, general tax,	400 00
N. W. Ray, oculist tax,	5 00
	$813 42
Balance,	433 93
May 13. Received from W. C. Troy, fine,	1 00
May 22. Received from W. H. Flowers, pound fees,	5 80
May 27. Received from B. R. Taylor, general tax,	317 60
May 29. Received from W. H. Flowers, pound fees,	6 00
Received from B. R. Taylor, W. & W. R. R. tax, 1890,	66 57
	$830 90
To balance,	126 50
Town of Fayetteville paid balance due Treasurer,	$89 97
N. W. Ray, telegrams,	1 75
Script No. 1946, convict,	7 12
do do 1931, "	16 16
do do 2080, W. C. Troy, pipe,	122 43
do do 2083, " "	78 66
do do 2097, W. G. Hall, election,	26 00
do do 2101, B. F. Maultsby, salary,	9 20
do do 1093, Fay. Printing Co.,	13 50
do do 2098, " " "	2 50
Commission on 813.42,	12 20
Balance,	433 93
	$813 42
May 29.	
Script No. 5, J. J. Ahearn,	$ 4 00
do do 2097, R. W. Hardie, salary,	6 25
do do 2099, Fay. Observer advertising election,	1 50
do do 181 and int. to May 27, '93,	103 30
June 1.	
Scrip No. 2087, Ferris and Richards,	576 00
do do 2996, Market House,	13 35
do Balance,	126 50
	$830 90

All the above scrip was issued by the old board.

Fayetteville as a Trucking Centre.

We noted recently the presence in this city of several gentlemen from Maryland, experienced in truck farming, who have been attracted by the superior facilities offered for their industry by the diversion of the Atlantic Coast Line's fast freight trains to the Short Cut via Fayetteville. We doubt not many others will follow if these forerunners satisfactorily locate themselves; for, the one desideratum of access to market being now supplied, Nature stands ready with the other two—soil and climate. Accessory to soil and climate and our now perfect railway facilities, are many other advantages which we possess and which no doubt coming settlers will observe and appreciate. Among these are an old and settled society, and school and church privileges of the best.

Everything points now to Fayetteville's becoming the centre of a new industry which shall transform our fine lands into gardens.

List of Jurors for July Term.

W. J. Nance, M. H. Melvin, G. A. Williams, D. F. McDonald, C. P. Overby, D. P. Ray, A. J. Chesnutt, John Gails, D. J. Ray, W. A. Worrell, J. B. McCormick, T. J. Gardner, R. O. Beard, John McMillan, A. H. Watson, A. N. McCall, J. B. Jackson, H. H. Ray, Daniel Hales, J. B. Butler, L. J. Wicker, Henry Clark, C. A. Martin, Noel Gainey, W. H. Averitt, J. M. Bruton, W. H. Tew, A. J. Bain, Hill Patterson, C. D. Gilmore, A. A. McNeill, J. H. Hart, D. B. Autry, C. L. Taylor, B. C. Gorham, L. T. West.

Dancing at Buieville Revived.

There was a delightful dance in that most charming of all places, Buieville, Monday evening. This was the first time in over a year that the merry laughter (and everybody seems to laugh heartier at Boueville than any where else) of Fayetteville's lovely young ladies and gallant young men has echoed through the walls of this historic old place, replete with a thousand pleasant memories, for all those who have danced there in former days.

Mr. R. L. Holland who has been for many years with the Walter Watson Hardware House, has accepted a position with the Odell Hardware Company to travel Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina. He is one of Fayetteville's most industrious and popular young men. We wish him unbounded success.

MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS AND MAGISTRATES.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular monthly session on Monday the 5th. The full Board present—Mr. J. M. Lamb, chairman.

Margaret Morrison and Riley Boykin were admitted into the home for the aged and infirm.

Petition of citizens of Flea Hill in regard to public road was laid over until next meeting.

The Sheriff and Treasurer made their monthly reports which were read and ordered filed.

Ordered, that James M. Lamb be empowered, if he see proper, to let out to the lowest bidder the bridge over Little River at or near the old Lamont bridge; he to select the place where said bridge is to be built.

The Clerk was ordered to purchase a seal for the Register of Deeds on the best possible terms.

The report of the Grand Jury, May Term, was read and ordered filed.

The Sheriff reported the following itemized statement of taxes paid to the County Treasurer for 1892:

To County Fund,	$13,139 81
" School "	10,147 25
" Bridge "	1,577 00
" State "	6,000 00
Received from W. & W. R'y and paid to Treasurer,	3,642 41
In county script,	1,000 00

JOINT SESSION OF COMMISSIONERS AND MAGISTRATES.

The Commissioners and Magistrates met in joint session on Monday, W. D. Gaster, Esq., chairman. Roll was called and there being a quorum present, the meeting proceeded to business. The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following tax levy was agreed to: State tax (regular) 22 cts. on the 100; Pensions 3½ cts.; School 16 cts.; County—general expenses 25 cts. on $100; Interest on the old debt 23½; Bridge 10 cts., making $1.00 on the $100 property real and personal; Poll tax $2.30. A levy of 25 cts. on the 100 dollars of real estate on property in the no-fence districts in Flea Hill and Cedar Creek townships.

Col. W. S. Cook offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Court House committee be and they are hereby authorized to buy a lot and build the Court House on South side of Cross Creek, provided the total cost shall not exceed the sum of $20,000 in bonds with what is now on hand.

The next business transacted was the election of Board of Education which resulted in the election of Duncan Shaw, Wm. Alderman and Harrison Bolton.

At the close of the joint session the Magistrates elected a finance committee as follows: C. W. Broadfoot, Chas. Haigh and Z. B. Newton.

W. D. Gaster, Esq., was re-elected chairman of the Board by acclamation.

People and their Movements.

Capt. Carr, of Clinton, was in the city Monday.

Rev. Jno. Huske has gone to Denver, Col., on business.

Mr. and Mrs. David Ray returned from Baltimore Tuesday.

Miss Lilly Draughon, of Lillington, is visiting Mrs. E. Page.

Mrs. R. W. Thornton is visiting Mr. F. W. Thornton and family.

Mrs. B. A. Morgan is in the city visiting her parents on Haymount.

His many friends were glad to see Mr. Lacy Rankin in town this week.

Mrs. Jno. C. Haigh is visiting her son, Mr. Rob't Haigh on Gillespie street.

Mr. J. R. McDuffie, of Beard's Creek, Ga., spent a few days here last week.

Misses Blanche and Lottie Thornton are at home after an absence at school abroad.

Mrs. M. B. Cameron and daughters have returned to their home, Waccamaw Lake.

Miss Nan. Kyle has returned frow New York where she has been attending school.

Miss Bert Watson has returned home after a plesant visit to friends in Reidsville.

Mrs. Archie Dangerfield, of Winston, is the guest of Mrs. Jno. C. Haigh, Jr., on Dick street.

The little son of Mr. B. R. Huske is still quite ill, but his condition was more favorable yesterday.

Mr. Jesse Williams, of Wilmington, the very popular representative of Dun's agency, is in the city.

Mrs. Roseborough and Miss Amelia Lawrason left Monday for Canada to visit relatives and friends.

Mrs. A. B. Huske, Mr. Norwood Huske, Jr., and Miss Kate M. Huske, of Winston, are visiting Rev. Dr. Huske.

Mr. W. W. Briscoe, of Norfolk, Va., one of the most popular young men on the road was in the city last week.

Miss Hanckel, of Charleston, who has been the guest of Mrs. Heman Hall during her visit here, left for home Tuesday.

Mr. J. W. Welsh and family have moved from Fayetteville. Mr. Welsh is now in South Carolina, his family in Raleigh.

Dr. H. W. Lilly left yesterday for Raleigh, whither he goes as a witness in the E. F. Moore case which is set for to-day.

Misses Nellie Haigh, Nellie Morrison and Laura Kyle went to Chapel Hill on Monday to attend University Commencement.

Mr. Fred. Hale, of the Atlantic Coast Line Survey, left the city Tuesday for South Carolina on the company's business.

The OBSERVER is glad to note the prominent stand taken by many Fayetteville boys and girls at schools away from home.

We were glad to see Mr. J. G. Shaw on the streets Monday. Mr. Shaw is convalescing after a severe illness of two weeks.

Mrs. H. C. Dockery, of Rockingham, and Miss Connie Dockery, of Memphis, Tenn., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Smith.

Misses Ettie and Mattie Brown, who have been attending Salem Institute—Miss Ettie as a teacher, and Miss Mattie as a student—are now at home.

Intelligence was received here Sunday of the sudden illness of Mrs. Bartholomew Fuller, of Durham, mother of Mrs. Alex. Huske. Mrs. Huske went to Durham in consequence.

Messrs. Eugene Gorham and J. B. Underwood, Jr., attended the Commencement of the Salem Female Institute and pronounce it the pleasantest thing of the kind they have ever attended.

St. Mary's Alumnæ.

A meeting of St. Mary's Allumnæ Association will be held in St. Mary's Chapel, Raleigh, June 8th, (Thursday) at 1:30 p. m.

It is hoped that the "Scholarship" fund will be increased at this meeting. A full attendance, therefore, is specially desired.

MRS. E. S. TRAPIER, Pres,t.
MISS E. W. MCVEA, Treas.
MISS KATE MCKIMMON, Sec'y.

Boys Don't Let Them Go.

If our young men don't look out some more of our young ladies will be spirited away, as it is rather suspicious to see so many handsome looking young men stopping at the Hotel LaFayette the past two or three weeks.

From Friend to Friend
Goes the story of the excellence of Hood's Sarsaparilla and what it has accomplished, and this is the strongest advertising which is done on behalf of this medicine. We endeavor to tell honestly what Hood's Sarsaparilla is and what it will do, but what it *has done* is far more important and far more potent. Its unequalled record of cures is sure to convince those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla that it is an excellent medicine.

"Brace Up"
Is a tantalizing admonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite, is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend HOOD'S PILLS.

"Is this hot enough for you?" is a silly question; but if you meet a man who complains of suffering from the heat, ten to one you will find, on inquiry, that he does not use Ayer's Sarsaparilla to tone up his system and free his blood from irritating humors.

Mrs. Harriet A. Mable, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was for years a martyr to headache, and never found anything to give her more than temporary relief until she began to take Ayer's Pills, since which she has been in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Spring medicine and Hood's Sarsaparilla are synonymous terms, so popular is this great medicine at this season.

Booth & Barrett Cigar is in the lead in other cities. Should be here. Sold at
HORNE'S PHARMACY.

If you are worn out, run down and nervous, Magnetic Nervine will restore your health. Sold by King Bros.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

You will be pleased with the mild and lasting effects of the Japanese Liver Pellets. Try them. Sold by King Bros.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you will find the finest line of Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the city.

It will astonish you how quick Johnson's Magnetic Oil will kill all pains. Sold by King Bros.

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1892.
Eight years ago I was sick with hemorrhage of the kidneys and could receive no permanent help, although I did receive help for a short time only from two doctors. A gentleman, Mr. Wilkinson, recommended Pond's Extract to my father and said he would try it if he was me. I did, and as a consequence I have had no hemorrhage in over seven years, and know I am perfectly cured of it. It has been helpful for other complaints also.
ARTHUR E. BARTLETT,
No. 551 River Street.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—MORGAN—At Phillip Biggs's, near Roslin, N. C., May 31, 1893, by John Smith, J. P., Mr. CHARLES JOHNSON to Miss HATTIE MORGAN, of Hope Mills.

DIED.

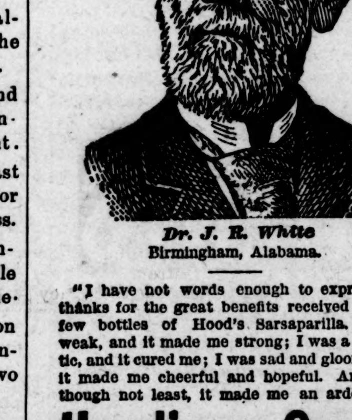
OWEN—At Daisy, Ga., SARAH FANNIE, infant daughter of Holmes and Mamie Owen, was born December 3rd, 1892, and died May 4th, 1893, aged 5 months and 1 day.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Sad and Gloomy

Weak and Dyspeptic

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Strength and Perfectly Cured.



Dr. J. R. White
Birmingham, Alabama.

"I have not words enough to express my thanks for the great benefits received from a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was weak, and it made me strong; I was a dyspeptic, and it cured me; I was sad and gloomy, and it made me cheerful and hopeful. And last, though not least, it made me an ardent and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

working democrat. All who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with my advice, report good results. I gladly recommend it to all sufferers J. R. WHITE, M. D., Birmingham, Ala.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead. Insist upon HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

-How is-
-Your Blood?-

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Mannville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling dull	7½
Middling	6⅞
Strict Low Middling	6¾
Low Middling	6⅝

Turpentine, $1.00 to $2.00 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 24 cents
Rosin dull at 65c.

It is an error to suppose that Drunkenness, Morphine and Tobacco Habit cannot be cured. The Double Chloride of Gold is known to be a positive antidote for these habits, or rather diseases, and the wonderful cures effected through its agency have given the remedy a national reputation. Until recently, the "Gold Treatment" was only given at expensive sanitariums, but at the present time it can be had of any first-class druggist. Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets are guaranteed to cure any case of Drunkenness, Morphine or Tobacco Habit, and no effort whatever is required from the person taking them. The use of Tobacco, Liquor or the Drug is permitted until such time as they are voluntarily given up. These Tablets may also be given without the knowledge of the patient, and a permanent cure is sure to follow their use. The price of the Tablets—$1.00—certainly places them within the reach of all. If your druggist does not keep them write for full particulars to the Ohio Chemical Co., Lima, Ohio.

A. Golden, Druggist, Birmingham, Ala., writes: "Please publish some of the testimonials I have sent you for Japanese Pile Cure." Sold by King Bros.

Try Clarade at Horne's Soda Fountain.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure. It is quick and a positive cure.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Electric Bitters.
This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

It Should be in Every House.
J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Is Your Life Worth Anything

to others? Are there not persons dependent on your earnings for their support? Are they provided for in case of your death? The simplest and safest way of assuring their protection is life insurance. Business, professional, and working men generally, should insure, for their brains or their muscles, are their capital and income too. Death stops them both. Insure in the

Equitable Life

and death cannot stop your salary or steal your capital, and your loved ones will be safe from want.

W. J. RODDEY,
General Agent for the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, South Carolina.

This Favored Section

with its variety of Fruits and Berries, is now blessed with quite a plentiful crop of seasonable and palatable Fruits. Many of these we daily have in store, and this added to our well assorted stock of

FANCY GROCERIES

—AND—

Choice Selections of Tenny and Royster's Fine Candies,

is additional inducement to visit our store.

The Best Brand of Flour

IN THE CITY FOR $5.25 PER BARREL.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.
6—8—93 tf

Horne's Tested Kerosene Oil is always reliable. Delivered at private residences within city limits. Sold at lowest market price.

WANTED,

A live man to represent our business in every City and Town in this State. A good opening for the right party. Address
PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.,
834 East Main Street,
6—8—93 2t Richmond, Va.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.

Whereas, W. J. McNaughton, Duncan Rose and John M. Rose have filed articles of incorporation of the Cross Creek Manufacturing Company under Chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, and have shown that they have complied with the provisions of law, and have paid the tax of $25 prescribed by law; now, therefore, it is ordered that said W. J. McNaughton, Duncan Rose and John M. Rose and their associates and successors be and are hereby incorporated under the name of the "Cross Creek Manufacturing Company," for the purposes and under the terms and conditions set forth in said articles of incorporation, in substance, as follows: Business to be conducted—the manufacture of articles of commerce made of timber, lumber and wood; office and place of business Fayetteville, N. C.; authorized capital $5,000; shares $100 each; officers and stockholders not to be personally liable for debts of corporation unless voluntarily assumed.

CHAS. G. CAIN, C. S. C.
Seal of Cumberland Superior Court.
6—8—93 2t

KING BROS.,
Druggists and Pharmacist,
—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Encouraged by the patronage extended, we we have engaged the services of

MR. ALLEN LEE,

who can be found at our store any hour of the night, and will attend to calls for

MEDICINES, &c.

With every facility and latest and most approved remedies, we shall endeavor to merit and deserve the confidence of the public.
4—13—93 tf

Established 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

We have now in our employ Mr. MAX A. TILLER, Watchmaker of Germany. We are prepared to repair

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
PROMPTLY.

We solicit your repairing. Orders invited for Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.
WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

HAVING ACCEPTED THE STATE AGENCY FOR THE OLD AND RELIALE TOBACCO FACTORS OF

J. W. WEST & CO.,

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THE TRADE OF FAYETTEVILLE A FULL LINE OF

TOBACCO,

—IN—

Navy, Plugs and Twist,

IN WHICH I DEFY COMPETITION EITHER AS TO PRICE BEAUTY OR QUALITY.

Respectfully,
J. B. UNDERWOOD, Jr.,
Merchandise Broker,
No. 2, Thornton Block.
5—11—93 tf

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete Cure Guaranteed.

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. FREE consultation at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

Address or call on
DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND DEALERS IN—
Fertilizers, Wagons and Carts.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING STOCK OF

Fertilizer and Composting Chemicals.

We will sell our old brands and add some new brands to our list. In addition to **Gibbs & Co.'s High Grade Ammoniated Phosphate, Old Dominion Guano, Farmers' Friend Chemicals, Acid Phosphate and German Kanite we have added Lister's Celebrated Blend and Bone Cotton Guano.**

If there is any one who has not used our

ALBEMARLE FLOUR,

do not deprive yourself this comfort any longer, there is no flour better, *and is always the same*, and cheap enough. Our "GOLDEN SHEAF" BRAND is not quite so fancy, but is a splendid flour for general use, very nutritious and is reliable. No flour ever run more uniform.

We will receive next week a fresh car load of "OLD HICKORY" WAGONS and CARTS including all sizes and styles. Everybody knows that there is nothing on wheels more reliable than the Old Hickory.

Fayetteville, N. C.

The Metropolitan One Price Racket Store.

The people are fast learning our popular prices, and are pleased with our modern method of doing business—the only true method—namely: Quick sales and short profits, one price to all for the cash down. To those who may think popularity in price inconsistent with quality, we invite inspection. It will not cost you any thing to look, and we are always pleased to show goods. We are receiving goods nearly every day from our mammoth establishment in New York, which enables us to make these offerings that cannot be matched by any house in Fayetteville. But here are our figures—they speak more eloquently than words. Note them carefully. Come and see us and judge for yourselves.

DRESS GOODS.

We call special attention to our line of Colored Satteens. They are superior in textural finish and beauty of design, made to sell for 25c. per yard—our price 19c.; Brocaded Satteens in black satin stripes or raised figures, beautiful finish at 25c.; also solid black Satteen, henrietta or cashmere finish—always seasonable—worth all of 30c. per yard, our price 25c.; other Satteens at 12½.

We quote Wool Challie, solid and figured at 15c; Silk Finish Foulards at 12, Princess Lawn at 10, Satin Stripe Figured Lawn at 12; Light Blue Mulls at 16 and 20c.

Just received a beautiful line of Black Organdies at 20 and 25; also Satin Stripe Organdies at 23; White Lawn Lace Stripe at 12½; Plain White Victoria Lawn of superior quality at 15c.; Pique at 20.

India Linen at 9, 10, 12½, 15 and 17c.; Dotted Swiss at 25 and 32c.; Cross Bar Muslin at 12, 12½ and 15c.

We are offering a beautiful line of Dress Ginghams, latest styles at 8, worth 10c.; French Chambrays in pink and blue, soft finish, 33 inches, at 15; extra good value, worth fully 20c.

Illuminated Chameleans Brocades 36 inches at 19 and 24; beautiful line Bedford Cords in five different shades at 10c.

The want of space forbids our going through the whole list in detail, but we call your attention to the fact that our numerous departments, namely: Shoes, Hats, Gents' Furnishing, Hosiery, Notions, Linen, Stationery, Millinery and Tinware, are filled with bargains. Just take a look at these figures and bear them in mind the next time you go shopping. Fifty good white Envelopes for 5c.; Note Paper 4c. a quire; Lead Pencils 2, 3, 5 and 10c. a doz.; Needles 1c. a paper; Pins 1c. a paper; best Brass Pins 3c. a paper; good Steel Pens 3c. a doz.; Men's and Boy's Suspenders 10, 15, 20 25, 30 and 40c. a pair; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs at 5, 7, 10, 15 and 25c. Some beautiful Chiffon Handkerchiefs at 20; sold everywhere for 35 and 40c., Linen Towels from 5 to 15c. each; Napkins 35 to 75c. doz.; Crash 5 to 15c. per yard; some extra values in Turkish Bath Towels—very large at 18 and 25c. each; beautiful Tidies at 10 and 15c. each; Curtain Net 10 to 15c. per yard; Scrim 5c. per yard; Buggy Robes at 40c. to $1.25 each; Hosiery at all prices—5 to 50c. per pair. The latest thing in Hats, the "Fedora" or creased top soft fur hat. We have them in black, pearl and tan colors—regular $2.00 goods—our price $1.05, $1.30 and $1.45. You should see these hats to appreciate them at the price quoted. Our figured embroidered puff bosom Shirts are now all the rage, and are going fast at 90c.—a regular $1.25 shirt; Ladies' Vests from 8 to 20c.; Men's Gauze Shirts 18 to 35c. each. Don't forget to look through our Tinware department. We have many things there that will interest you—especially when you learn the prices. Ask for our patent covered roasting pans. No housekeeper should be without one. They have been sold here at $1.25. Our price 75 and 95c. They are great. We are still offering Straw Matting at $5.30, $6.30, $7.75 and $8.90 per roll of 40 yards.

G. W. BOWEN,
23 HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
5—18—93

FOR RENT.

DESIRABLE BRICK DWELLING located corner of Green and Old Streets, containing eight rooms, basement, (brick floor), kitchen, &c., &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to
JNO. H. ROBINSON.
5—25—93 3t

BIBLE TRUTH.

Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth (2 Tim., 11: 15); Ten Outline Studies of the More Important Divisions of Scripture; The Jew, the Gentile and the Church of God; The Seven Dispensations; The Two Advents; The Two Resurrections; The Five Judgments; Law and Grace; The Believer's Two Natures; The Believers Standing and State; Salvation and Rewards; Believers and Professors, by C. I. Scofield of the Southwestern School of the Bible, Dallas, Texas. A plain and very simple help to the study of the Bible. Cloth, 25c.; Paper Cover, 15c.

Behold He Cometh, by Luther Rees, of Paris Texas, Paper Cover, 10c.; and other Tracts on the Coming of the Lord, by a number of Bible students.

Gospel Tracts for the Unsaved, including the Dying Drummer Boy. Small $1.00 per 100; large 5c each.

A variety of Gospel Tracts at 10, 15, 20 and 30c. per 100.

Many of the Lord's people first learned that Christ died for the ungodly and were saved through Gospel tracts. Orders for the above solicited
W. S. PRIOR,
5—18—93 Fayetteville, N. C.

At King Bro.'s Soda Fountain, that delicious and refreshing beverage, COCO COLA is on draught.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to Get Twenty-five Hundred Dollars for Nothing.

The Winner has a Clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents that may Bring them in Still More.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme The modern sewing-machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

THE LITTLE THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad campany make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' backs?" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made this saucepan thinking of!" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out, or break off, or gouge out the back of my neck."

And then the various sufferers forget about their grievances and begin to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, saucepans, and collar buttons into practical shape, and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize.

To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent.

It will also advertise the invention free of charge.

This offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense. Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys in Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their application:

"————————, ————, 1892.

"I submit the within described invention in competion for the Twenty five hundred Dollar Prize offered by the Press Claims Company.

"————————."

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION.

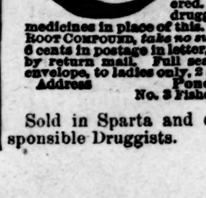
This is a competition of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amount of the prize. But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition, need not worry if he fail to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time.

The plain man who uses any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it than the mechanical expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of the idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty-five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States.

Address the Press Claims Company, John Wedderburn, managing attorney, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

5—4—93



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Address Pond Lily Company,
No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Sparta and everywhere by all responsible Druggists.

M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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Medicated and Toilet. **The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies** will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is **absolutely pure.** Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the **Bath** for **Infants.** It stays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

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inside, outside, and all the way through, by drinking

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Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

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W. S. COOK,
Manager.

Why Immigrants Shun the South.

Manufacturers' Record.

The editor of the American Artisan picked up a phrase-book for newly-arrived Swedish immigrants some days ago and ran across the following Scandinavian-American dialogue:

Q. "After I land in New York shall I there stay?"

A. "No. You should take a train and go West to Minnesota or Dakota, where you can get a big farm for little money."

Q. "Why shall I not go to Texas?"

A. "Texas is not a good place for the Swedes to go. The people are not good like in Minnesota, but bad and fierce. The people live in second stories and pull up their ladders at night, or else the cowboys would rob them. No Swede must go to Texas."

This is no joke, but a verbatim quotation, bad grammar and all, from a guide book, with Swedish and English in parallel columns, and distributed broadcast over Sweden by the agents of a steamship company. Concerning its utter falsehood there can be no doubt at all. We give it merely as a straw to show that the trend of immigration is toward the Northwest.

We invite the attention of the Southern Governors and all others who are interested in the Southern immigration movement to the above extract from a printed editorial in the American Artisan of May 20th. This will give a hint as to the obstacles that must be confronted in stimulating Southern immigration, and it will serve to show how unfairly, how unjustly, yes, how dishonestly, the South is being treated by those who handle Western and Northwestern immigration. By systematic misrepresentation a widespread impression has been created to the effect that the South is no place for an honest, inoffensive and industrious immigrant. It is to counteract this slander and to spread the truth about the South that calls for vigorous work of a most practical character on the part of all who are interested in peopling the vast unoccupied areas of the South with desirable foreigners.

This text, furnished by the Artisan, gives another illustration of what we have endeavored to impress upon the minds of the people of the South, namely, that effective work in the immigration movement can be put forth only across the ocean, among the people who are the most desirable immigrants. Impressions created in the minds of immigrants before their homes are of the utmost importance, and a falsehood lodged there cannot easily be removed by any amount of argument when the immigrant has reached our shores. Upon such lines the mighty movement into the Northwest was started and still is maintained, and if the South desires to reap the benefit of such an influx of settlers it must be accomplished by the methods that have already demonstrated their success, namely, missionary work abroad.

Tanks for Turpentine.

Savannah News May 27th.

The failure of the turpentine men to secure the erection of storage tanks here, has brought out a new plan. Mr. C. B. Warrand, who has been looking into the matter, has brought it to the attention of naval stores men. It is to store the crude gum before it is distilled, at the distillery, saving at least one-half of the cost, until such time as satisfactory prices can be obtained.

The way this is done is very simple: A pit of suitable size is dug in the ground, say five feet deep, five feet wide and as long as convenient or necessary. The pit is curbed with rough lumber, also covered and floored the same way. On top of the cov ering about a foot or eighteen inches of dirt is thrown on, having only a small opening into which the crude or dip gum is poured. In this way crude gum can be kept for years with practically no loss nor any danger from fire. Some of the largest fortunes in North Carolina can be traced to crude gum pitted in this fashion during the war and distilled when exorbitant prices were paid for spirits and rosin directly after the war.

Mr. Warrand believes if the turpentine operators would manufacture lampblack from their dross and low grade rosins there would be a big profit in the business. About 75 per cent. of the low grade rosin can be turned into an excellent grade of lampblack, worth at wholesale about 2½ cents per pound, or $50 a ton, about twenty times as much as is now received for the low grades of rosin. It may be difficult at first to sell the lampblack, which is now produced entirely from the refuse of the distilleries refining petroleum.

There is a combination of manufacturers of lampblack which is, of course, more or less controlled by the Standard Oil company, and manufacturers of blacking, paints and printer's ink, it is said, are afraid to jeopardize their trust supply by bidding to outsiders. If, however, lampblack is once produced and placed in the market it will be sold. The turpentine operators are well organized and have a great deal of power. If a turpentine operator would produce lampblack he could afford to put considerable amount of crude gum with the proceeds, thereby reducing the output and forcing prices up in two ways—by keeping the crude gum temporarily out of the market, and by turning his low grade rosin into lampblack.

The Puritans.

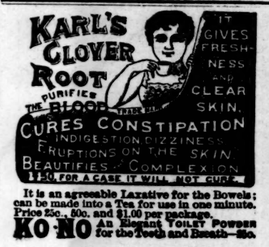
Salisbury Truth.

On one bleak December day they landed on a barren rock which they afterwards called Plymouth or Plymouth rock. There they planted the poisonous vine Puritanism and proceeded to prey upon each other until better people came into the colony whom they persecuted in ways that made life a burden. The evils the Mayflower dumped upon our shore are hydra headed; and as the most intolerable oppressions and persecutions always spring from the unhallowed efforts of religious fanatics, so nearly all the vile isms of this country have had their origin in Puritan methods. The beginning of slavery, of secessions, of the war, of the overthrow of this republic have and will claim the Puritans as their paternal ancestors. The landing of the Mayflower was a sad calamity, a Pondora's box of untold evils. And many of the immigrants of to-day are but little better than were the Mayflower crew.

Mutum in Parvo.

Because a thing is small in size,
Think not 'twill pay to scorn it;
Some insects have a larger waist,
But lift less than the hornet.

Some people may, perhaps, scorn, on account of their diminutiveness, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. But a trial of them convinces the most scornful skeptic, that they will cure constipation, dyspepsia, sick and bilious headache, quicker and surer than their large waisted competitors, the old-style pill.



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MRS. M. M. BRUSTER,
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I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.

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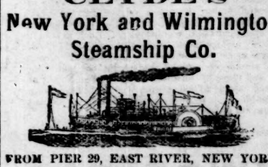

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Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

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Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

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Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Margaret A. Patterson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 20th day of April, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 13th day of April, 1893.

ED. R. McKETHAN.
Public Administrator.

4—20—93 6t

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 4th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:40 "
Leave Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Sanford,	11:10 "
Leave Climax,	1:01 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	1:30 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:38 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:26 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	2:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	3:10 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:40 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	5:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:55 "
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:25 p. m.
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:11 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Climax,	2:43 "
Leave Sanford,	4:38 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	6:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	6:10 "
Arrive Wilmington,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	7:15 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	8:06 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:37 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:22 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	6:11 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	6:28 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:12 "
Leave Maxton,	7:40 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8:35 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "
Leave Greenboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:22 "
Arrive Madison,	11:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:45 "

Connections for Mt. Airy at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line from Charleston and points South at Sanford with the Seaboard Air-Line from Atlanta and intermediate points, at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R. from all points North and South. Close connection at Walnut Cove Junction with the Norfolk & Western R. R to and from Roanoke and points North and West.

Ample time is given passengers for dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 28th, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 27. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 35. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	5 04	6 15	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	6 01	7 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	6 01	7 20	
Leave Wilson...	2 30	6 38	7 58	2 40
Leave Selma....				3 30
Lv. Fayetteville		8 34		5 15
Arrive Florence.	10 25	10 40		8 30

	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30	6 48	7 58	
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	8 43	
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 43	9 55	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 15	11 35	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED May 28th, 1893.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 36. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 24		9 50
Leave Selma....				11 49
Arrive Wilson...		11 30		12 50

	No. 48 Daily.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	7 45	4 00	
Leave Magnolia	11 10	9 16	5 37	
Leave Goldsboro	12 23	10 17	6 56	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	11 00	7 42	

	No. 14 Daily.			
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	7 42	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	
Arrive Weldon..	3 07	1 00	9 40	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:48 P M. Greenville 6:28 P M., Kinston 7:30 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:00 P. M., arrives Washington 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:3 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:30 A M and 1:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

R. M. NIMOCKS,

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11—24—92

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If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringement by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter.

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☞ Cut this out and send it with your inquiry. ☜